

No 62,165

## Portfolio £22,000 to be won

There is £22,000 to be won in The Times Portfolio competition today - the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily £2,000. The competition was won yesterday by Mr A. C. Leaking of Kingston upon Thames. Portfolio list, page 24; weekly list, information service, back page.

## Russians expel US diplomat

An American diplomat "caught conducting an espionage action" has been ordered to leave the Soviet Union. Tass identified him as Mr Paul Stombaugh and said he was detained on Thursday in Moscow. Mr Stombaugh works in the embassy's political section. He declined to comment on the charges.

## Rates surrender

A decision by Liverpool City Council to fix a rate and a budget came too late to save most of the Labour majority from legal action. Page 2

## Dollar hit

Rumours that President Reagan has suffered a heart attack, quickly denied by the White House, sent the dollar down sharply. The pound rose by 1.5 cents to \$1.2795. Page 23

## Poles jailed

Three of Poland's Solidarity leaders were given lengthy jail sentences in Gdansk on charges of stirring up public unrest. Page 6

## Pay-off blow

Redundant miners could lose more than £10 million in severance pay and benefits over the next 18 months because of a ruling that their redundancy is "voluntary". Page 2

## Air war truce

Iraq's President Saddam Hussein said he will halt air attacks on Iranian cities for two weeks to enable Tehran to consider a five-point peace offer. Iraqi air raids yesterday killed 70 people. Cities hit, page 7

## Pensions split

The three independent advisers on the Government's pensions inquiry are in disarray over its plan to phase out the state earnings related pension scheme. Page 2

## Argentina crisis

A bank holiday was imposed in Argentina as President Alfonsín prepared to announce a price and wage freeze to combat inflation and a new currency to replace the ailing peso. Page 6

## Mengele file

The son of Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele has turned over hundreds of letters, photographs and documents about his father's 34 years on the run to a Munich magazine. Family pledge, page 8

## Guinness bid

Guinness, the brewery and retailing group, has bid £305 million for Arthur Bell and Sons, the whisky maker. Bell rejected the offer. Page 23

## Share the stage

You can obtain tax relief on investments in the theatre. One of the latest Business Expansion Scheme companies on offer is Theatre Productions with the David Essex musical *Murder in its portfolio*. Family Money, pages 26-29

## England's reply

Tim Robinson scored an unbeaten 66 and Ian Botham took three wickets in four balls as England scored 134 for two in reply to Australia's 331 in the first Test. Page 3

## Leader page 11

Letters: On juries, from Sir Hon A. King-Hamilton, and others; protected birds, from Sir Derek Barber. Leading articles: Fowler's figures; Germany and Silesia; South Africa and Botswana. Obituary, page 12. Sir John Moffat, Mr Donald Hamilton-Hill.

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# Lebanese gunmen hijack US jet and 126 tourists

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

In a critical test of President Reagan's avowed determination never to surrender to political blackmail, the US Government was last night trying to prevent the killing of scores of American tourists held captive aboard a hijacked TWA jet by two Lebanese Shia Muslim gunmen. After five hours of negotiations at Beirut airport, the aircraft took off late last night for an unknown destination. Twenty passengers, including 17 women and two children, had been freed minutes before. There were originally 145 passengers and a crew of eight on the jet. Nineteen women and children were set free when the plane landed earlier in Beirut.

The gunmen - demanding the release of more than 700 Shia Muslim Lebanese imprisoned without trial in Israel - claimed to have rigged the seats of the Boeing 727 with explosives after earlier threatening to shoot the passengers one by one. There are believed to be 134 people on board.

The two men had hijacked the plane, flight TW840, en route from Athens to Rome, by bursting into the cockpit a few minutes after take-off, holding a grenade and ordering the American pilot to fly to Beirut. They beat several passengers about the head, apparently shooting one of them in the neck, before forcing the pilot to land with the grenade held near his face. It was, even by the standards of other Lebanese hijacks a brutal affair and one

with grave political repercussions.

(An anonymous caller told a foreign news agency in Beirut the "Islamic Jihad" (Holy War) group was responsible for the hijacking (Reuters reports). Israel transferred its Lebanese prisoners across the inter-

A suicide car bomber attacked a building held by the Lebanese Army in the Muslim southern suburbs of Beirut last night and first reports said 23 people were killed (Reuters reports).

Police said the driver tried to drive up to the building, held by troops of the Army's main Shia Muslim Sixth Brigade, but was prevented from doing so and detonated the charge nearby.

national frontier during its withdrawal from Lebanon in April, and the continued imprisonment of more than 700 of them has been a long-standing source of bitterness and anger in the south of the country.

In Beirut, the hijacker announced over the pilot's radio that he would release his passengers only after all Lebanese held in Israel had been handed over to the Red Cross and sent to Sidon in Lebanon.

In a typically rhetorical statement, he also condemned "American attempts to control the (Middle East) region" and claimed that the CIA had been

behind a car bombing that killed more than 80 people in the Beirut suburb of Bir Abed earlier this year.

Equally typical were the passengers on board the plane, innocent and largely elderly tourists, most of them American, who had saved for years for their trip to Europe and the Middle East. Thirty were members of a Catholic church-goers' group from Chicago.

Twelve of the passengers were believed to be Israelis, while others included Greeks, Australians and Sudanese.

They had been forced to fly for almost two hours, bent double in their seats under pain of being beaten. Four children aboard were released with their mothers and other women when the plane reached Beirut.

During talks with Algerian negotiators, accompanied by US embassy officials, the Lebanese gunmen had apparently responded calmly, a far cry from their aggressive manner at Beirut six hours before.

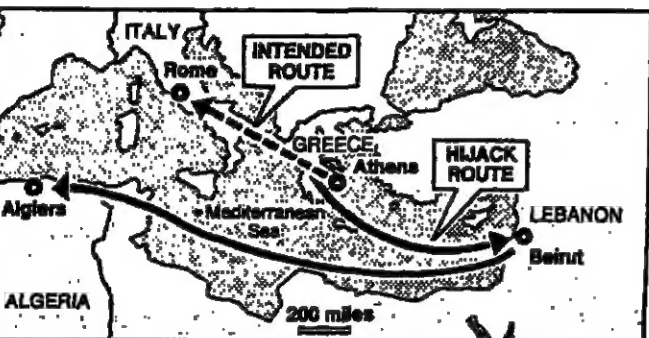
Yet even there they were clearly confident that the aircraft would not be stormed by Shia Muslim troops of the Lebanese Army.

Nor were the hijackers talking to an unsympathetic audience. When I climbed into the control tower of Beirut airport yesterday morning, I found the circular room filled not just with airport officials but also with heavily armed Shia Muslim gunmen holding automatic rifles, ammunition clips and pistols.

The red and white TWA Boeing 727 was parked a few hundred yards away from the tower, a bowser hooked up to the fuel tanks on the aircraft's right wing.

Shortly before 1.30, the cabin door suddenly opened and an orange escape chute fell to thearmac. From the control tower it was possible to see 19 figures sliding down the chute and running towards the airport's fire control office.

Continued on back page, col 5



## Demand for fuel 'or passengers will die'

The conversation in English between the American pilot of the hijacked airliner and the Beirut control tower went as follows (AP reports):  
Plane: Beirut control, TWA 847, request landing instructions.  
Tower: I am unable to give you landing instructions due to the closure of the airport, sir. Advise the hijackers that I think they understand English.

Plane: Well, yeah, they do. But they're insistent upon landing in Beirut.  
Tower: You have not permission to land Beirut airport. It's up to you and to the hijackers to go on.

Plane: Beirut, the hijacker has pulled the pin on his hand grenade. He will land at Beirut. He is desperate.  
Tower: (Interrupting) He has pulled a hand grenade pin and is ready to blow up the aircraft if he has to. We must, I repeat, we must land at Beirut. We must land at Beirut. No alternative.

Tower: OK. It's up to you to go on. It's up to you to go on. I can't give you permission because my responsibility doesn't give me permission for you to land. The airport is closed. (Garbled). Would you advise the hijacker to hold for 10 minutes? Can you hold for

10 minutes to find a solution for your problem?  
Plane: TWA 847, that is a negative. We understand, we understand, but we must land at Beirut. The hijacker is insistent. Thank you.

Tower: Understand that you are landing without permission. Thank you.  
Plane: Be advised we have no choice, we must land.  
Tower: OK. Sir, land, land quietly. Land quietly. It's up to you, Sir. As you know, the airport is not in my hands.

After the hijacked plane landed the conversation went as follows:  
Plane: Ground, TWA 847, they are threatening to kill the passengers, they are threatening to kill the passengers. We must need fuel, we must get fuel.  
Tower: I am trying, I am trying to arrange for fuel for you. Trying to arrange fuel for you.

Plane: They are beating the passengers, they are beating the passengers. They are threatening to kill them now. They are threatening to kill them now. We want the fuel now. Immediately.  
Tower: I am doing my best.

Plane: Five minutes, five minutes at the most. With fuel. Now, five minutes, or he's going to kill passengers.

## Greek police seize Arab at airport

By Our Foreign Staff  
An Arab aged 21 arrested at Athens airport yesterday admitted he was one of three hijackers who took over an American Trans World Airlines jetliner flying from Athens to Rome, police said.

He later said that he belonged to the Islamic Jihad group. A spokesman identified him as Mansour Omar on his forged Moroccan passport and Halim Rustem on his Lebanese passport, also forged.

He told police the group planned the hijacking to press for the release of Shia Muslim prisoners in Israel.

His two accomplices had boarded the Boeing 727 armed with two grenades and a nine-millimetre pistol. The arms were wrapped in fibreglass insulation material and packed in a nylon travelling bag, which went through X-ray machines at two security checks.

However, a police source said it would have been "almost impossible for the hijackers to get all their hardware through security". He speculated that the hijackers may have used the terminal, possibly by an accomplice posing as an airport employee.

Omar was among several people picked up for questioning in the airport transit area after the hijack.



Mr John Walker, whose son, Andrew, died on board the Sir Galahad in the Falklands conflict, holding his grandson, aged two-and-a-half, at a memorial service in St Paul's Cathedral yesterday. (Report and more photographs, back page).

## S Africa pilloried over Botswana US recalls envoy in protest at raid

By Our Foreign Staff

The Reagan Administration, in a move that effectively marked the end of its policy of "constructive engagement" yesterday, announced in Washington that it was recalling its ambassador to South Africa for consultations to show its anger at the commando attack in Botswana against alleged guerrilla targets on Thursday night.

The American action plunged relations between the two countries to their lowest level since President Reagan took office four and a half years ago.

Mr Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, said that because of the raid against Gaborone, the Botswana capital, and last month's military operation by South African commandos in Angola, "We have decided to recall our ambassador to South Africa here on consultations to review the situation."

In a toughly worded statement, Mr Kalb said the US "condemned" the raid which, he said, would further complicate US-led efforts to bring peace to southern Africa.

In London, the South African Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office last night to be told by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, of Britain's strongest condemnation of his Government. In an uncompromising statement the Foreign Secretary made clear the "very serious view" taken by Britain of the incident.

He strongly condemned the violation of the sovereignty of a Commonwealth country and "deplored" the violence which had resulted in much loss of life, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

He added that the British Government regarded the attack as "unacceptable". The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Sonny Ramphal, also condemned the South African action. It was an outrageous act which would serve only to strengthen the resolve of those working to end apartheid, he said.

The President of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, issued a statement last night condemning the raid.

The Botswana Government, he said, had given repeated assurances that it did not permit Botswana territory "to be used for launching attacks against neighbouring countries". The Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa yesterday denounced the "cowardly" and "lawless" raid. Report, page 7

## Syria not to transfer diplomat

Syria yesterday rejected a Foreign Office request that Mr Ahmed Rajab, who illegally occupied a London family's home for more than three months, should be withdrawn. It hinted that if he was expelled Syria might consider taking reciprocal action.

The Syrian Ambassador, Dr Loutof Allah Haydar, said: "Syria has not considered transferring him from London because we do not feel he should be withdrawn. The inspectors and co-ordinators of this malicious campaign against Syria should have known beforehand that pressure on Syria never pays."

The Foreign Office made it clear that the matter would be taken further and is deciding whether to declare Mr Rajab persona non grata.

Mr Rajab had claimed diplomatic immunity and refused to move out of the flat in Stonor Road, Kensington.

## Finns to be freed today

Jerusalem (Reuters) - The Israeli army announced last night that the South Lebanon Army militia would today release 21 Finnish United Nations troops it has held captive for the past week.

In Helsinki, the Finnish Foreign Ministry confirmed last night that the Finnish peace keepers will be freed this morning.

## Mellish a peer; 3 MPs knighted Awards for Brighton rescuers

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister has honoured the Brighton brave - the doctors and members of the emergency services who went into the Grand Hotel after the IRA bombing last October.

The Queen's birthday honours list, published today, includes peerages for Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, and Mr Bob Mellish, the former Labour Chief Whip who resigned in 1982 from his seat of South-west, Bermondsey.

Mr Philip Larkin, the poet, and Professor Robert Portman of the Oxford University biochemist, become Companions of Honour, and the knight-hoods include Mr David Attenborough, the broadcaster; Mr Roy Griffiths, the deputy chairman of J Sainsbury who led the inquiry into National Health Service management; Mr John Harvey-Jones, chairman of ICI; Mr Neville Marriar, the conductor; and

bloody feet, Fred." Mr Brian Murray, an ambulance man, is awarded the BEM.

A special honorary OBE is being announced today for Mr Carlos Avila, an El Salvadoran consultant on attachment to the Royal Sussex Hospital, who was in charge of the casualty unit when the bombing took place. Because of his experience of war injuries, his skills were of particular value.

The list also contains a number of other political service honours which are bound to be associated with Brighton. Mr Donald Maclean and Mr Gordon Shattock, senior Tory Party officers who lost their wives in the bombing, are knighted, and Mrs Jennifer Taylor, of Oldham, who lost her husband, is appointed OBE.

There are MBEs for Dr David Bellamy, registrar at the Royal Sussex Hospital, a member of the emergency rescue team, and Mr Fred Bishop, station officer with the East Sussex Fire Brigade who will be remembered for Mr Tebbitt's remark during the rescue mission: "You're on my

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### MONDAY



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## BRITTANY'S BLISS



Chateau de Guilguiffin, Quimper, South Brittany.  
ONE OF THE most successful time-share operations in Great Britain has been that at Court Barton, close to Salcombe, in Devon. Although the tireless ex-soldier Michael Groom, whose platoon of staff has helped make it a success, prefers the term "holiday investment", owners of weeks there have a stake in the freedom and at the end of the term, originally 25 years, each shareholder has a vote in the future of the resort. Either it will be sold and the assets shared, or it will continue.  
Now Groom is taking his expertise to Southern Brittany where, close to the ancient city of Quimper, the Chateau de Guilguiffin, a sea, stands a chateau de plaisance - the Chateau de Guilguiffin. A similar development to that at Court Barton, with identical corporate structure. . . . Meanwhile, back at Court Barton, owners are taking pride in a recent Civic Trust Award.  
David Hopkin  
Daily Telegraph, Friday, December 28th 1984

## DEVON'S HEAVEN

Shares are offered for sale in "Chateau de Guilguiffin SA" and in "Court Barton Property PLC". Sponsored by The Guidehouse Group PLC. Share prices from £1500-£2500. Special weekend inspection flights to "Guilguiffin" are available.  
This advertisement is not a prospectus and does not constitute an invitation to purchase shares.  
For a copy of both Prospectuses, on the basis of which alone applications will be accepted, please apply at any time to: Court Barton Developments Ltd., South Hams, Near Kingsbridge, South Devon TQ7 3EH.  
Telephone: Kingsbridge (0549) 881919. Telex: 42782.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Postcode \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_



# Liverpool fixes legal rate but budget is higher than projected income

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Liverpool City Council fixed a legal rate yesterday, and a budget that may be illegal because it allows for more spending than the rates will pay for. The spending package was passed by 49 votes to 42, with five Labour members voting against it with the Opposition.

Mr Derek Hutton, deputy leader, said later: "We are led to believe that there is a danger of disqualification and bankruptcy, and none of us relishes that. But this Tory Government's policy of destroying the jobs and services of the people of Liverpool has left us with no choice."

The fixing of a rate came too late to save most of the Labour majority from action to recover losses incurred by the delay. The Audit Commission, a quango that monitors spending efficiency in local government, told district auditors to make extraordinary audits of the books in Liverpool as well as in Lambeth, south London.

Such an audit is an essential stage in the long process of recovering losses from councillors and of barring them from office. But Liverpool could face an extra legal challenge because of its unbalanced budget.

The rate-capping law enacted last year modified existing local government law to enable ratepayers to mount a legal challenge if they consider that their council has levied a rate too low to cover its spending. The courts can then order the council to levy a higher, substitute rate.

"Now that we have made this decision we have to face the possibility of going to prison," Mr John Hamilton, leader of Liverpool council, said yesterday.

Mr Bill Murray, city solicitor, told councillors: "You have passed a resolution. Officers will work to that until there is a court order to stop them. Until a challenge is made in the court we proceed normally."

The Liverpool rate is enough to finance spending of £236

million this year instead of the £265 million adopted by the council. The joint shop stewards' committee covering most of the council's workforce of more than 30,000 has decided to call for strikes if councillors are penalized.

The Liverpool decision leaves Lambeth as the only one of the original 20 rebels which is still postponing setting a rate until ministers offer spending concessions. It is also the only one in which ratepayers need not yet pay their rates.

Delegates at the annual conference of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) yesterday rejected a call for national support of Lambeth councillors. Ms Anna Tapsell, chairman of the Lambeth branch of Nalgo, had proposed that branches should be called on to take selective action when such notices were sent to Lambeth councillors.

## Government advisers split on pensions

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The three independent advisers on the Government's pensions inquiry which formed part of the social security review were yesterday in dissent over the Government's plans to phase out the state earnings related pensions scheme and replace it with compulsory private provision.

None of the three was prepared to fully endorse the Government's plans. They all said the final proposal had come from the Government, not the inquiry team, which had been charged with offering advice, not reaching a consensus recommendation.

Professor Alan Peacock, Professor of Public Finance at Heriot-Watt University, said: "My advice was to abolish Serps, but rather than have a compulsory private pension top up of 4 per cent as the Government is proposing, I would have preferred raising the basic pension."

Mr Stewart Lyon, general manager (group finance) of Legal and General Assurance, said he favoured changes to Serps to reduce its costs, but not its abolition.

The final result, he said, if another government reversed the decision, as Labour is committed to do, could be an enlarged state scheme with less private provision. "I would have thought that was exactly the opposite of what the Government wanted to achieve."

Mr Marshall Field, general manager of Phoenix Assurance, said the Government's phase-out proposal was "very elegant, but I am not over the moon about it". He had originally favoured changes to Serps to cut its costs by up to 40 per cent. Providing large numbers of small private pensions for highly mobile employees such as those in the building trade, as the Government proposed, could be "quite expensive", he said. "It's the thing the state scheme does rather better."

He said if the Government's proposals, with the phased introduction and enhancement of Serps for those in the basic state pension (which Serps tops up), but "in the long term", he said. Raising the basic pension would mean "you would have to find some cut in government spending, elsewhere, not necessarily in social security. But I felt it was the basic pension which was important."

Mr Lyon said he had argued that providing private pensions for those outside occupational schemes could not be done properly without excessive difficulty and expense. Serps, he said, "reaches those employees the private sector cannot reach."

Reading article, page 11

## Miners face £10m loss in benefits

By Colin Hughes

Redundant miners stand to lose more than £10 million in severance pay during the next 18 months because of a new Department of Health and Social Security ruling that their redundancy is "voluntary".

The department is refusing to change a ruling by its chief adjudication officer that unemployment benefit is not payable for the first six weeks for the 25,000-30,000 miners expected to leave the industry in the coming months.

The ruling, which is being tested in several appeal cases brought by the National Union of Mineworkers, will take a hard toll on miners about 50 for whom the severance scheme provides average weekly payments ranging from £78.75 to £104.15. Under the Mineworkers Redundancy Act, they have to be receiving unemployment benefit, to qualify for the other elements of the severance payments.

The ruling means that for the first six weeks after leaving the industry the men will now get nothing.

Miners leaving the industry can take advantage of two schemes, which the Government has deliberately made generous in the hope of avoiding confrontation. For those aged between 18 and 50, there is a lump sum of £1,000 for each year of service. Those over 50 receive the weekly payments until they reach 65 on condition that they do not take up other paid work or claim sickness benefit.

Woodrow Wyatt, page 10

## Secondary heads study closure

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Secondary school head teachers are considering whether they should take action, including closing schools, to try to force the Government to do something about the "disastrous deterioration" in the education service.

Sixty-seven heads and deputies, meeting yesterday in London at one of the three-yearly council meetings of the Secondary Heads Association, voted to ask Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to take immediate action.

They strengthened a motion which deplored the failure of the Government to provide adequate funding for education and expressed profound concern for the future because of a teaching force which is "undervalued, demoralized and unable to attract highly qualified specialist recruits".

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary of the association, which has 4,700 members, said the debate yesterday was the most passionate and emotional he had heard at its council meeting.

"Heads feel very much at the mercy of everyone, from the management to the assistant teachers' union", he said. "At present they are soldiering on with things getting worse and standards getting lower."

The National Union of Teachers announced yesterday that its three-day selective

strike would affect 825 schools next week with 12,000 teachers coming out on strike. The list of schools will be issued on Monday.

The authorities on the hit list are: Northumbria, Bolton, Trafford, Rochdale, Wirral, Bolton, Stockport, Manchester, Oldham, Doncaster, Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Kirkcaldy, Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, North Yorkshire, Humberside, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Coventry, Dudley, Birmingham, Walsall, Solihull, East Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, West Sussex, Bedford, Bromley, Barking, Waltham Forest, Redbridge, Havering, Haringey and Westminster.

The London Education Authority.

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## Brittan rebukes Newman over police strength

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, delivered a thinly veiled rebuke to Sir Kenneth Newman yesterday after the Metropolitan Police Commissioner's warning this week that Government cash cuts are affecting his force's fight against crime.

In what the Home Office confirmed last night was a clear attempt to "put the record straight", Mr Brittan released the text of a letter to Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North, in which he emphasized the increase in police resources and manpower since 1979, particularly the London force.

Sir Kenneth, who presented his annual report on Wednesday, said that his force was having to make cuts to comply with cash limits.

Faced with finding savings of £25 million to stay within the government limit of £899 million he disclosed that over nine per cent would be pruned by 15 per cent and that other savings were proposed on cars, dogs.

Mr Brittan said the Metropolitan Police manpower had changed "dramatically" since the Government took office in 1979 with police numbers increasing by 20 per cent, or 4,500 to 26,750.



Colin Hughes (above, left) photographed by a remote-control camera during the flight; Brian Lecomber (right); talking him down; and (below) the landing (Photographs: Dod Miller).

## Landing a plane with 3 hours' training

By Colin Hughes

When Mr Leslie Fink, a trainee pilot, found himself with an unconscious instructor in his Cessna 172 cockpit earlier this week high over the Isle of Wight he must have kept a supremely cool head. Yesterday afternoon my simulation of his experience left me drained, and admiring. Two days before I had never flown, even as passenger, in a light aircraft.

After only three hours' flight and briefing (the same experience Mr Fink had had) my instructor Mr Mike Durden, of Wycombe Air Centre, was to fold his arms, stop talking, and leave me to take control of our Cessna 152.

My first hour's flying had been overwhelmed by fear of looking down at the terrifyingly distant ground, of rolling and tipping the plane. Every muscle behaved like a rod-iron, and no exhortations to relax made any difference.

In my second two hours I began to feel the joy of flight

and marvel at this sturdy machine bouncing about in the heavens like a small toy dangling on elastic. But all that vanished when suddenly I found myself, novice-green, force to go solo. It may not have been for real; it certainly felt like it.

I was climbing at about 500 feet near White Waltham airfield, concentrating on that thin slither of horizon that seemed the only fixed point in the world when my instructor "collapsed".

At first it seemed easy. I could hold my hands steady on the control column and fly on for ever. But somehow I had to turn the plane, level out, go through 360 degrees, and land.

My backbone went rigid as I pressed the call button to radio for help. From the ground Mr Brian Lecomber's voice came over, gently reassuring.

"I knew I could turn the plane. I knew I could go up and down; what I could not do was draw near to land and touch down."

Like Mr Fink, I knew I had only half an hour to learn.

I came round for the first landing struggling to obey the voice as it told me to cut power gradually and descend. I pulled on the throttle and nothing happened. I had already cut all the power, and still I was not going down. All I could see ahead was that long green strip, seemingly no wider than a cricket pitch, which meant safety, but I knew I would not make it.

The plane suddenly seemed to take on a mind of its own veering crazily over the airfield. In fact my shaking limbs were tugging the controls.

The land was rushing by below and I wanted to go anywhere but down, so I overshot, slamming on full power and lying back, sucking in a deep breath.

By now Brian's voice over the head phones was the only reference point left. He could have told me to turn turtle, and I fear I would have followed his

instructions to the letter.

The second pass was worse, and again Brian shouted at me to overshoot, as I cursed, mentally, knowing throughout that I was flying too high. I knew, too, that much longer in the air and my concentration would snap. All thought of Mike beside me (I'd thought through, ready to take over in emergency) had gone.

"Raise your nose, raise your nose," I heard from the crackling voice, and obeyed like an automaton. Suddenly the plane was veering away. I stamped on the rudders, struggled to pull it back towards the runway, but seemed to be rushing towards inevitable oblivion.

Then the message got through: I pulled back on the control column and the plane seemed to stop in mid-air and fall like a gut dropping on to water. One hefty thump and we were tearing through the long grass, way wide of the runway, still quivering but safe.

Oscar Kilo was holding the line of the runway, but 30ft above it, reluctant to come any lower, a stall at that height could have done damage.

"You are a bit far down the runway, so overshoot, full power."

The second attempt was closer but still too high. The tension in the cabin transmitted itself to the wings of Oscar Kilo on her third descent to the runway.

Power off, Oscar Kilo whispered to earth and after a bound veered away left into the long grass. The exercise was complete.

Mr Lecomber said: "You are white people who are committed to the creation of a successful multicultural society. I have to live up to that."

He is the second black candidate selected for a safe Labour seat in the present selection round, but unlike Mr Russell Proffitt in Lewisham East, Mr Boateng was selected without the involvement of black section delegates.

Because black sections have received no constitutional recognition, their delegates have

## EEC under pressure to review farm policy

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Record surpluses of unsold grain in storage, coinciding with the failure of EEC farm ministers to agree on even a marginal cut in guaranteed prices, are certain to increase pressures for a competitive review of the common agricultural policy.

After last year's unprecedented harvest, and the likelihood of a repetition this year, cereals have become the Community's number one difficulty.

As reported in *The Times* yesterday there are more than three million tonnes of feed wheat in intervention storage in Britain alone, and nearly 900,000 tonnes of barley. Livestock farmers are at a loss to understand why the Commission does not subsidize the surplus to be sold as animal feed on the home market in competition with imports, rather than continue to pay for its storage and search for practically non-existent export outlets.

The other options are either the imposition of a quota system, which at least has the EEC governments consider to be unworkable, or a drastic price cut which, as recent negotiations have shown, is politically unacceptable.

Subsidies paid last year in Britain to processors of oilseed rape, which provides an acceptable alternative to imported vegetable oils, amounted to more than £64 million. But, as a result, there is no rape oil in intervention storage.

In spite of the introduction of dairy quotas, the butter "mountain" remains intractable. Stocks in Britain rose last year from 111,542 tonnes to 144,430 tonnes, although those of skimmed milk powder fell from 165,639 tonnes to 92,706 tonnes, thanks largely to food aid programmes in the latter months of the year.

The other notable "mountain" consists of more than 52,000 tonnes of beef. Although the evidence indicates that static or declining consumption is attributable to its relatively high price rather than to health considerations, the European Commission seems determined to abolish the present subsidy to British producers which has helped to keep shop prices down.

## BR postpones legal action against unions

By David Felton

British Rail yesterday agreed to postpone issuing writs for £200,000 damages against the two main rail unions so high level talks could be held, probably next week (David Felton writes).

The unions had written arguing that the seven-day deadline set for them to admit liability to the damages arising from a one-day strike, did not give them enough time to consider the issue.

BR said last night it would defer action on the understanding that a meeting with the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen was held before the end of the month.

BR is seeking the damages for losses caused by the strike on January 17 in the Yorkshire and East Midlands areas over alleged victimization of union members who took industrial action in support of striking miners.

rendered the Lewisham East selection invalid, and the Labour leadership refuses to recognize Mr Proffitt.

Mr Boateng, who was 34 yesterday, supports black sections but has not played a prominent role in their national campaign.

Brent South was held by Mr Laurie Pavitt, the Labour MP who is retiring, with a majority of 10,519, 26.4 per cent of votes cast, at the last election.

## Health check on lorry drivers at 46

By David Felton

The age at which lorry drivers must have fresh medical examinations before renewing their heavy goods vehicle licences is to be reduced from 60 to 46 (Robin Young writes).

Mrs Lynda Chalker, the Minister of State for Transport, announced the plan in a written answer in Parliament yesterday. She also said legislation to be introduced soon would extend heavy goods licences from three to five years.

Mrs Chalker said she could not act on a recommendation to extend the list of health conditions which would bar the granting of heavy goods of public service vehicle licences.

New medical panels had been appointed to advise on diabetes and cardiovascular conditions which could affect drivers.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$20; Belgium 12; Canada 12; France 12; Germany 12; Greece 12; Hong Kong 12; India 12; Italy 12; Japan 12; Korea 12; Luxembourg 12; Netherlands 12; New Zealand 12; Norway 12; Portugal 12; Spain 12; Sweden 12; Switzerland 12; Taiwan 12; Thailand 12; USA \$12; West Germany 12.

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**QUEEN ELIZABETH 2**

A member of the Trafalgar House Group

## 1,000lb blast in Belfast

By David Felton

A huge IRA bomb exploded in the centre of Belfast yesterday and several people were taken to hospital suffering from shock or minor cuts.

The police said that a warning of a second bomb a few streets away was a hoax.

The luncheon blast caused extensive damage to commercial premises. The police had evacuated the area after a telephone warning from the terrorists.

The Belfast brigade of the

## Boateng selected to fight Brent South

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour's first official black parliamentary candidate has been selected to fight Brent South, a safe Labour seat, at the next election.

Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the Greater London Council police committee, was selected from an all-black shortlist on Thursday night. He said yesterday that the decision was "a victory for all black people and

## Man in the news

By David Felton

Mr Ron Todd will this evening be confirmed as general secretary-elect of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Britain's largest after a turbulent period of election scandals and ballot-rigging allegations.

Mr Todd, aged 58, from east London, has easily beaten Mr George Wright, the union's Welsh regional secretary, in the rerun election. Counting of ballot papers was completed last night and tonight's declaration is expected to show that Mr Todd has more or less doubled his majority in last year's first ballot.

The results, which means that there is unlikely to be any marked change in the style or leftward direction of the leadership of the union, is expected to show that Mr Todd has won clear victories in eight of the union's 11 regions and that his

## Tactical masterstroke pays off for Todd

By David Felton

Mr Todd pulled a tactical masterstroke in being seen to persuade a reluctant executive to hold a second ballot at the height of the ballot-rigging scandal. That move effectively ended Mr Wright's chances of winning the new vote, because Mr Todd was presented as doing the honourable thing for the sake of the union's future credibility.

He will take over from Mr Moss Evans in two weeks at the end of the union's biennial delegate conference in Bournemouth and can look forward, in theory, to seven years in the general secretary's chair, although he has indicated to friends that he does not intend to remain in the job until he is 65.

Apart from a desire to spend some time with his family, Mr Todd's early retirement would also be designed to guarantee the succession of left-wing candidates to the union leadership. The running order at present appears to be Mr John

Freeman, secretary of the Irish region, followed by Mr Bill Morris, the busmen's leader.

Mr Todd, a blunt, no-nonsense union leader in the old tradition of fighting and doing deals, has been a full-time official of the union since 1962, having started his union career at Ford's Dagenham plant, where he was deputy convenor.

He worked his way through regional posts and in 1976 became secretary of region one, the union's largest, covering London and the South-east. It was that region which provided the springboard and ultimately the votes for his election.

Before winning last year's disputed election Mr Todd was national organizer, putting him as number four in the TGWU hierarchy, but was best known as the chief union negotiator with Ford.

His manifesto for both elections emphasized the need for better communication between the union organization and its members.

## Health check on lorry drivers at 46

By David Felton

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Ten y robb who

Secrets man

Five years £70,000 for vice m

No action shooting

Beckf



# Ten years for killing and robbing antiques dealer who vanished in Greece

A man was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to 10 years imprisonment for the "no body" killing of a London antiques dealer, Mr Roy Porjes, who vanished in Greece in 1983.

A jury unanimously convicted Alan McQueen, aged 33, of Shore Road, East Wittering, West Sussex, of the manslaughter of Mr Porjes, who was aged 37, of Belize Road, Hampstead, north London, whose body has not been found. The jury acquitted McQueen of murder.

McQueen, a painter and decorator, with 12 previous convictions for dishonesty and violence, was jailed for seven years for the manslaughter and three for conspiracy to defraud by using Mr Porjes's credit cards after his death, which he admitted. He had denied killing Mr Porjes.

The Recorder of London, Sir James Miskin, QC, said that Mr Porjes died after being robbed "far away from home and country". The attack was followed by "skilful and totally successful concealment of the body".

Mr Porjes was on an extended tour of Europe in his Volkswagen camper van when he disappeared on July 1, 1983, at Piraeus, the port of Athens.

The jury was told by the counsel for the prosecution, Mr Michael Worbley.

He died after being mugged by McQueen and another Briton, Michael Latham, aged 26, from Reading, now believed to be in the United States, the court was told.

McQueen, his girl friend, Miss Stephanie Belcher, aged 23, and Latham were also touring Europe in a camper van and met Mr Porjes at a party in Piraeus.

Miss Belcher, now living at Bracklesham Bay, West Sussex, was a key prosecution witness. She told the jury that McQueen admitted that Mr Porjes was attacked.

Scotland Yard believes that Mr Porjes's weighted body have been dumped in the Aegean or hidden in countryside near Athens.

The judge said that because he could not guess any more than the jury could guess, he must proceed along the basis that the killing resulted from a blow by Latham which could not be expected to kill.

He told McQueen that the killing was followed on his part by months of lies in an attempt to save his own skin.

Those lies led to enormous expenditure of time and money by the police in Britain and abroad. They also led to the "most appalling" worries on the part of Mr Porjes's mother, Mrs Valerie Goodman, his stepfather, Mr Samuel Goodman, his fiancée, Miss Jacqueline Sheridan, and friends.

Mr Worbley told the court that after Mr Porjes's disappearance, McQueen, Latham and Miss Belcher drove from Greece across Yugoslavia and into Austria. By July 3, 1983, they were in the Austrian town of Graz.

His stepfather said yesterday: "Roy was supposed to be buying jewellery, clothing and all manner of other things which he had absolutely no need for. It made me even more suspicious that something dreadful had happened. I was determined to get to the truth."

Mr and Mrs Goodman then discovered that Mr Porjes's van was sold to a garage in Bognor Regis, Sussex, where Miss Belcher lived.

Eventually Miss Belcher, who has a child by McQueen, told the police he had admitted to her that Mr Porjes had been left "badly hurt" after being mugged. Detectives tracked down the camper abandoned by McQueen and the others in Yugoslavia when they took Mr Porjes's van and found traces of blood.

# Distress call from 'ship with cannabis'

By Michael Horsnell

A coastguard said yesterday he intercepted a distress call from the schooner Robert Gordon, after she went aground on a sandbank while laden with 4.3 tonnes of cannabis.

The ship and her £10 million cargo was 10 miles east of Foulness Point off the Essex coast last October, only 24 hours from a meeting with other alleged smugglers waiting to unload her, Chelmsford Crown Court was told.

The mishap occurred as customs officers waited to arrest the crew and their accomplices at North Farnbridge, on the river Crouch.

But the ship, which had been at sea for eight weeks while picking up the cannabis off the coast of Lebanon, floated off the sandbank unassisted.

Mr David Kibbles, a coastguard based at Walton-on-the-Naze, said he intercepted a "pan pan" call for assistance - an emergency one level below a mayday message - from the Robert Gordon.

The Walton lifeboat was launched but minutes later the ship radioed that she was under way again.

The next day she moored off North Farnbridge.

During the third day of the trial yesterday, Mr Terey Guy, aged 46, a company director from Romford, Essex, changed his plea to guilty to smuggling cannabis into Britain. Three other men deny the smuggling charge: Geoffrey King, aged 41, a builder, of Harlow, Essex; David Crighton, aged 22, a deck hand of Corby, Northamptonshire; and John Bridger, aged 37, of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. The skipper Mr Keith Jones, aged 37, admits the smuggling charge, but denies four charges of possessing firearms. Two other men have already admitted the smuggling charge, the court has been told, and a woman aged 27 is awaiting a separate trial.

The hearing continues on Monday.



Martina Navratilova, Wimbledon women's tennis champion, meets her seated wax likeness, sculpted for Madame Tussaud's by Judith Craig, for the first time at the Wimbledon Tennis Club yesterday (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

# Drug ring leader jailed for 24 years

Walter Fraser, leader of a worldwide drug-smuggling ring, was jailed for 24 years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Fraser, aged 39, of Priory Road, Hornsey, north London, was convicted of smuggling 8.5kg of cocaine worth more than £600,000 and conspiring to possess cocaine with intent to supply. He had denied the charges.

Judge Michael Argyle told Fraser, who had a conviction for attempting to smuggle cannabis: "On your person, at your home and in your car was found clear evidence that you played a leading role as organizer and paymaster."

In April 1984 customs officers acting on police information found the cocaine in a gas cylinder in the boot of a car carrying Fraser. Mr Anthony Glass, for the prosecution, told the court.

Peter Hallett, aged 47, a car dealer of Epsom Road, Twickenham, was "in it up to his neck both as a courier and as an organizer of transportation," the judge said. Hallett was jailed for 10 years.

David Robinson, aged 39, a courier, of Lawrence Close, Malmesbury Road, Bow, was jailed for five years for smuggling.

# Secrets trial told RAF man 'trustworthy'

Senior Aircraftman, Adam Lightowler, one of seven young British servicemen accused of being involved in a homosexual spy ring, played rugby for his regiment and "liked the girls and they liked him", a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The claim came from Staff Sergeant Alan Grisdale who agreed with Lightowler's counsel, Lord Hooson QC, the Lightowler, aged 21, was "very much a heterosexual".

The proceedings in what is expected to be a long trial came out of camera yesterday, day five of the trial, while Staff Sgt Grisdale, Lightowler's immediate superior, was being cross-examined by Lord Hooson.

Grisdale said that Lightowler, from Newtown, Powys, played rugby for his regiment and represented his Royal Air Force squadron in military skills competitions in Cyprus.

Asked if he found Lightowler completely trustworthy, he said: "I find everyone completely trustworthy in our job because you have got to."

Five servicemen from the RAF and two soldiers deny a total of 28 charges under section one of the Official Secrets Act, accusing them of communicating information useful to an enemy over a two-year period up to February 1984.

Mr Michael Wright, QC, for the prosecution, has alleged that the seven, who worked at a communication base on the island, did incalculable harm by passing on secrets of Britain's most precious military secrets after participating in homosexual orgies.

The seven are Lightowler; Senior Aircraftman Geoffrey Jones, aged 20, from south Devon; Christopher Payne, aged 24, from Abington, Oxfordshire; Wayne Kriehn, aged 20, from Carshalton, Surrey; Gwynfor Owen, aged 21, from Bangor, Gwynedd; Signalman Martin Tuffy, aged 22, of Wallasey, Merseyside; and Lance Corporal Anthony Glass, aged 31, of Gately Road, Stockwell, south London.

Staff Sgt Grisdale said that he had a very high opinion of Lightowler who gave the impression of being exceptionally keen, worked with the minimum of supervision and was quiet and efficient.

Warrant Officer Derek Fowler agreed with Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, that Tuffy was "the smiling Scouse", and that there was "no question of Tuffy being queer, taking drugs or keeping bad company."

Although physically very small, he was not effeminate, Mr Gray said.

Warrant Officer Fowler said that Lightowler suffered greatly when investigations began into the secrets leak.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday, when it will reopen in camera.

# TV crime watch gets results

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Information pouring in from hundreds of telephone calls was being sifted by police yesterday in an attempt for yet more arrests as a result of *Crime Watch* U.K., the BBC 1 television programme, which celebrated its anniversary on Thursday.

Thirty people are awaiting trial after being arrested and charged, many with serious charges, including violence, directly as a result of appeals on television.

Some of those arrested after the programme have been through the courts. Last week, two men were sentenced to imprisonment for 16 years and 12 years respectively for aggravated burglary. Another man was found guilty of attempted rape, robbery and assault: he was jailed for 12 years.

In a third case, a man was sentenced to three years on three charges of obtaining money by deception. Mr Sam Organ, the programme's producer, said a woman recognized him as staying at her friend's guest-house, called the police and rang the friend who was sitting with the man watching independent television. He was arrested as *Crime Watch* was ending on the other channel.

When police think that tracing a car may help them with their inquiries, a similar one may be shown on the programme and the real number given. The technique has been successful.

The most fascinating shots are of photographs or still frames from video cameras showing robberies in action, in banks or building societies. Arrests have ensued.

But crime is also brought vividly to life with dramatized reconstruction of sometimes violent attacks, providing video-fit pictures or sometimes actual photographs of people the police wish to eliminate from inquiries.

More than 500 telephone calls flooded into Reading police station after a reconstruction of the last time Mark Tildesley, aged seven, was seen before he went missing on June 1 last year.

The calls delighted Thames Valley police chiefs but it was too early to say if they had unearthed any leads. His body was found chained to railings near a local fun fair.

# British satellite TV project collapses

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

The British satellite television project is dead after more than three years of indecision.

The 21 companies which form the consortium which had been granted a licence to launch a satellite service, probably in 1988, have concluded that the cost of the project, estimated at £600 million over a 10-year life span, and the expected audience for such television channels have proved that the service could not be effective.

The French intend to launch theirs next summer and the Irish plan one before the end of the decade. Both will beam their channels into Britain.

The decision of the consortium, composed of the BBC, the independent television companies and companies in the electronics sector, will be a blow to the proposed makers of the United Kingdom satellite.

A company called United Satellites had been formed to make the British spacecraft, calling the talent of its partners, British Aerospace, Marconi and British Telecom.

The DBS (direct broadcasting by satellite) television project in the spring of 1982 was heralded as the next generation in television transmission and reception. The independent television companies had lobbied hard to be given the first satellite channels but the Government awarded it to the BBC. The corporation within two years was asking the government for a substantial increase in the television licence fee.

By then the corporation was beginning to have serious doubts about the financial viability of the DBS project. The BBC was then joined in the project by the independent television companies and others to form what came to be called the "21 club".

The consortium was unhappy about being forced to use a British satellite and asked the Government to allow the members to consider other designs.

# BR postpones legal action against unions

British Rail yesterday agreed to postpone issuing writs to £200,000 damages against two main rail unions as level talks could be in progress next week.

The unions had been arguing that the writs would set back the damage liability to the unions from a one-day strike, Mr Wright said, enough to consider the issue.

BR said last night it would defer action on the writs until a meeting with the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen was held before the end of the month.

BR is seeking the damages caused by the strike in the London and East Midlands areas over alleged violations of union members who in industrial action in support of striking miners.

# Five years and £70,000 fine for vice man

A Soho vice operator, John Stewart, was jailed for five years yesterday by a judge at Southwark Crown Court.

Stewart, described as "the leader in Soho activities, a very important figure in the vice world", was also fined £70,000 and ordered to pay £35,000 costs after he was convicted of living on immoral earnings.

Stewart, aged 49, of Walsingham, St John's Wood Park, St John's Wood, north-west London, controlled 16 prostitutes' flats in Soho and Mayfair. He charged one woman £250 a week and had another 49 prostitutes on his books, an officer said after the hearing.

# Friends of dead man criticized over stag night

The family of a man who died of acute alcoholic poisoning after a stag party yesterday criticized his friends who allowed him to drink so much.

Nigel Simmons, aged 23, of Lime Grove, Belfields, Guildford, who was almost teetotal, collapsed after drinking in a public house with friends, an inquest at Guildford was told. They then stripped him naked and carried him through the streets.

Lieutenant-Colonel George McEwan, the Surrey coroner, who recorded a verdict of misadventure, was told that Mr Simmons's naked capers were filmed on a video camera.

After the hearing his sister, Ms Judith Simmons, said she was very upset her brother's friends had not taken more care of him.

# No action over shooting

The Director of Public Prosecutions in the Irish Republic is to take no action against Mr Michael Reife, aged 31, of Dublin, who shot and killed an intruder at his home in January.

# Friends of dead man criticized over stag night

The family of a man who died of acute alcoholic poisoning after a stag party yesterday criticized his friends who allowed him to drink so much.

# Elton John tells of wait

Elton John told a High Court judge yesterday how he sat outside the office of a music publisher in 1968 "like a schoolboy waiting for his 'O' level results."

The rock singer and composer told Mr Justice Nicholas that he and his partner, Bernie Taupin, thought it was "like a dream come true" when Mr James emerged from his office and said he wanted to sign them up.

Mr John, aged 37, was giving evidence on the ninth day of an action brought by himself and Mr Taupin, claiming the contract they had signed 18 years ago was unfair, and accusing Mr James of siphoning off money from their songs.

They seek the return of the copyrights to 136 successful records they had made and a bigger share of the £200 million earned by their early success.

Mr James denies personal involvement in the agreements and his companies are contesting the claims.

The hearing continues on Monday.

# Health check on lorry drivers at 40

The age at which lorry drivers need fresh medical examinations before renewing early goods vehicle licences will be reduced from 40 to 35, the Home Secretary announced yesterday.

Mr John Gummer, Minister of State for Transport, announced the plan in a written answer in Parliament. He also said legislation would be introduced soon which would reduce the age at which lorry drivers need fresh medical examinations from 40 to 35.

Mr Gummer said the new age would be 35, but that the Government would be looking at the possibility of reducing it further to 30.

# Ashdown charge

Colin Madon, aged 18, of Brandon Estate, Waltham, London, who admitted interfering with a car and assaulting Mr Paddy Ashdown, Liberal MP for Yeovil, on June 12, was remanded on unconditional bail until July 12 for probation reports by Horseferry Road magistrates yesterday.

# Beckford case judge criticized

By Tony Samstag

A senior social worker, who visited Jasmine Beckford's mother in Holloway Prison after the child had been killed by her stepfather, was urged to allow the mother access to her two surviving children, the independent inquiry into the child's death was told yesterday.

Miss Valerie Howarth, director of social services in Brent, north London, told of the traumatic effect on her staff of learning that Jasmine, aged four, had been battered to death by Maurice Beckford, aged 25, in July 1984, two years after she had been taken from foster parents and returned to the family. Beckford was jailed in March with the child's mother,

Beverly Lorrington, also aged 25, in connection with the killing.

Miss Howarth said she had been "very distressed about the death of a child in care", as had her staff, who continued to suffer "quite traumatic experiences".

Remarks by Judge Thomas Pigot, when Beckford and Lorrington were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court, concerning Miss Gun Wabstrom, the social worker responsible for the case, and Mr Denis Simpson, then assistant director of social services, were "gratuitous" and "extraordinarily difficult to understand", Miss Howarth said.

The Holloway incident involved Mrs Diane Dietman, who was seeing Lorrington to discuss the future of the dead child's younger sisters, Louise and Chantelle, Miss Howarth said.

"I had felt concerned at a very early stage about pressures that were likely to come from family rights groups to return the children home. This was confirmed by Mrs Dietman's experience when she... was not allowed to speak to her alone, and experienced a great deal of pressure from the psychiatric social worker who said: 'Why won't you give the mother access to her children?'"

The hearing at Brent Town Hall, which has lasted seven weeks will continue on Tuesday.

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## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE AND OVERSEAS LIST

## ROYAL NAVY LIST

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**BRITISH**

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## THE ARMY LIST

Lebanon: Mrs W G Hughes, 1940-41, served in the  
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 1942. Antwerp: Miss C Jones, served as a  
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 Home, served in 1942.  
 J D Lambert, served as RN Liaison Officer,  
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 Lory, dep Librarian, Brit Col, Paris: Dr W J  
 C MacArthur, read verse to the community in  
 the Brit Virgin in Mrs C J MacArthur.  
 St. Vincent: Mrs J C Danks, Secy.  
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**BRITISH**

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**Air Marshal David Farcy-Evans, (RCS):** Aged 49, takes over as Commander-in-Chief, RAF Germany at the end of this month, having been Air Officer Commanding RAF No 1 Group since 1982. He was Commandant, RAF, Staff College, 1981-82.

W. J. A. CARVER.  
PA-22-1772

**WEALTH OFFICE LIST**

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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was exposed to a control environment (CE) and the EG was exposed to an experimental environment (EE). The EG was further divided into two subgroups: the EG1 and the EG2. The EG1 was exposed to a control environment (CE) and the EG2 was exposed to an experimental environment (EE). The EG1 and the EG2 were further divided into two subgroups: the EG1.1 and the EG1.2, and the EG2.1 and the EG2.2, respectively. The EG1.1 and the EG1.2 were exposed to a control environment (CE) and the EG2.1 and the EG2.2 were exposed to an experimental environment (EE). The EG1.1 and the EG1.2 were further divided into two subgroups: the EG1.1.1 and the EG1.1.2, and the EG1.2.1 and the EG1.2.2, respectively. The EG2.1 and the EG2.2 were further divided into two subgroups: the EG2.1.1 and the EG2.1.2, and the EG2.2.1 and the EG2.2.2, respectively. The EG1.1.1 and the EG1.1.2 were exposed to a control environment (CE) and the EG1.2.1 and the EG1.2.2 were exposed to an experimental environment (EE). The EG2.1.1 and the EG2.1.2 were exposed to a control environment (CE) and the EG2.2.1 and the EG2.2.2 were exposed to an experimental environment (EE).

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## Gdansk court imprisons Solidarity three after controversial trial

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

A Gdansk court, ignoring a barrage of international protests and pleas, yesterday sentenced three of Poland's top Solidarity activists to lengthy jail terms for trying to stir public unrest.

The trial of Mr Adam Michnik, Mr Bystroń and Mr Władysław Frasyniuk, regarded as the most important since the lifting of martial law, ended as it began: with gestures of defiance from the defendants.

The main judge, Mr Krzysztof Zieliński, sentenced Mr Frasyniuk to 3½ years in jail, Mr Michnik to three years, and Mr Bystroń to 2½ years imprisonment.

After the verdict the three shook hands - to demonstrate that the controversial trial had not divided them - and smiled, and at least one, Mr Lis, raised his fist and formed a V-for-victory salute.

The few relatives and friends allowed into the courtroom, did the same. She shouted "Take care, Bogdan."

Outside the Lenin shipyards, Mr Lech Wałęsa, the Solidarity

chairman, expressed his fury at the sentences: "This is the most stupid move that the Government could make".

Referring to the fact that "Skorpion", one of Poland's most notorious sex criminals, was on trial in a neighbouring courtroom, he declared: "They want to make some kind of equation between sexual and political pervers but it is those doing the judging who were perverted."

Mr Krystyna Frasyniuk, in tears outside the courthouse, said simply: "They are butchers."

The prosecution had demanded a five-year term for Mr Frasyniuk and four years for Mr Michnik and Mr Lis. The judge said he had taken into consideration the defendants' health.

Defence lawyers speculated that Mr Michnik was given six months' more than Mr Lis because of his particularly tough behaviour in court. The judge expelled him four times during the trial.

Mr Frasyniuk received a longer sentence because it was considered that he had violated the terms of the amnesty which freed him last summer.

The origin of the charge was a meeting of Solidarity activists in Gdansk on February 13. Police raided the meeting and claimed that those present had been plotting protest strikes.

The defence argued that there was no way of proving that the meeting had conspiratorial intent, and that in any case the strikes were called off.

The three dissidents will appeal in the Warsaw Supreme Court.

Seven leading academics from Warsaw University and the Polish Academy of Sciences have been detained in a police raid on the most respected of underground quarters, *Kryka*, which publishes the works of Polish dissidents such as Mr Michnik, and also extracts of western books including, in the latest issue, a piece by George Orwell.



Spokesman Resigns: Herr Peter Boenisch West Germany's chief Government spokesman, who resigned yesterday because of an investigation into suspected tax evasion (Our Correspondent writes).

The Berlin public prosecutor's office said the investigation covered alleged tax offences before Herr Boenisch was appointed to the Cabinet in 1983. His successor was named as Herr Friedhelm Ost, a television journalist.

The Government Press Office said Chancellor Helmut Kohl had accepted the resignation with regret. Herr Boenisch had asked the Chancellor to let him go because he felt he could not continue his duties while under investigation, the statement said.

## Kohl on knife edge over Silesian rally

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

Troubled Chancellor Kohl will face yet another difficult time when he makes a speech tomorrow at a rally in Hanover of Silesian refugees and their families.

About 150,000 Silesians, whose homeland was ceded to Poland after the war, expect him to tell them that, legally, the question of Germany's eastern frontier will not be settled until the country is reunited.

But Herr Kohl is also expected to try to soothe east bloc anger over his controversial appearance at the "revanchist" rally by adding that Bonn at the same time stands by its treaties with the east. These recognize the existing borders.

He also has been attacked by the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) in Bonn for his decision to attend the rally, which began yesterday. Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the SPD parliamentary leader, has called on him to show his true colours at the rally and to state clearly where he stands on the question of the frontiers.

The Silesians enraged the east bloc earlier this year, and embarrassed Herr Kohl, with their original slogan for the rally, which was: "Forty years

on Silesia remains ours," the slogan, changed after Herr Kohl threatened to cancel his appearance, now reads: "Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free nations."

The Silesian exile newspaper, *Der Schlesier*, also earned Bonn's wrath, and gave Mr Kohl a field day, when it ran an article suggesting that Silesia could be recaptured by a West German military invasion.

The paper this week accused Herr Kohl of "violating the duties of office" by telling the Bonn Parliament that West Germany had no territorial claims on Poland.

Herr Herbert Hupka, a Christian Democrat MP and national chairman of the Silesian Exiles Association, has dissociated himself and his organization from the newspaper's comments. But he said on television on Thursday that the Silesians retained a legal right to their old homeland.

Herr Heinrich Windelen, West German Minister for Intra-German Relations, also said on Thursday that Germany's 1937 borders still had legal existence, although Bonn remained loyal to the treaties with the east bloc made by previous governments.

Leading article, page 11

## Pay offer rejected by miners

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Pay talks between the Black National Union of Mineworkers and the South African Chamber of Mines, the employers' body, broke down yesterday when the union rejected an average 17 per cent increase offered by the chamber. It is demanding a 27 per cent rise.

The union, which initially demanded a 40 per cent rise, reduced this to 27 per cent but informed the chamber last night it wanted the matter to go before an official conciliation board. Inflation in South Africa is running at more than 15 per cent.

Black miners currently earn from 136 rand a month (£54) in the lowest surface job category to 526 rand (£210) in the highest underground category, and according to a chamber spokesman received about 100 rand (£40) payment in kind a month in accommodation, food, hospital care and sports facilities.

Mr Johan Liebenberg, the chamber's chief negotiator, said last night it would not object to a conciliation board, but had rejected the NUM's demand to be included directly in talks the union is having with white unions.

## 800 Shias still held by Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

About 800 Lebanese Shia Muslim detainees are still being held in a strictly disciplined Israeli detention camp at Aitit, in north-east Israel. They are the remainder of the original contingent of 1,200 prisoners driven in blacked-out buses south across the border on April 2, the day before the closure of the Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon.

The Israeli move was confirmed internationally as being in breach of the fourth Geneva convention covering the treatment of prisoners in time of

war. Senior Israeli Army officers said the detainees would be released as the security situation in southern Lebanon warranted, leading critics to dub them "hostages".

Since the original contingent arrived at Aitit - known to Israelis as "Prison Number Six" - and declared a military zone out of bounds to journalists - a number have been released.

No date has yet been set for the release of the rest, many of whom are supporters of radical groups including the Hezbollah, or Party of God. It is under-

stood that Israel postponed setting free a large number earlier this month as a gesture which had been planned to coincide with the withdrawal from Lebanon. No explanation was given.

The Israeli Government has not stated when it plans to release the Lebanese detainees, although it has stated they will not be held on Israeli soil "indefinitely". There has been speculation that plans may be afoot to transfer a hard core across the border to a new prison camp.

## UN asks Peres to end his support of militia

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Mr Brian Urquhart, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General, yesterday attempted to persuade Israel to abandon its support for the South Lebanon Army (SLA) and to permit UN troops to police the security zone in south-east Lebanon all the way to the Israeli border.

Mr Urquhart, who is also involved in continuing efforts to secure the release of the 21 Finnish UN hostages seized by the SLA last week, made his case for a change of security prerogatives in southern Lebanon during talks with Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister.

Before the meeting, there had been hints from Israeli sources that Israel might be prepared to agree to the deployment of UN troops further south in exchange for UN recognition of the SLA.

Mr Urquhart's latest shuttle mission to the Middle East has also included talks in Beirut and Damascus. His initial purpose, to work out new security arrangements after Israel's pull-back from Lebanon became overshadowed by the kidnapping a week ago yesterday of the Finnish soldiers.

Following his talks, Mr Urquhart emphasized that the UN was pressing for Israel to disarm the SLA because it was not regarded as a legitimate force. He said the only armed forces in the UN area, which should include Israel's 12-mile deep security zone, should be the Lebanese Army proper and the UN troops.

The complex negotiations over the release of the 21 Finns continued yesterday. General Antoine Lahd, the SLA com-

mandant, expressed optimism about finding a satisfactory solution shortly before another round of talks began in southern Lebanon.

Senior members of Israel's defence establishment have been taken back by evidence that the 11 missing SLA men now in Tyre did in fact defect voluntarily as has been claimed by the UN from the outset of the bizarre affair.

But some SLA men were still arguing that the confession, made to UN and Red Cross representatives, had been given under duress.

Early yesterday a number of loud explosions were heard in northern Israel, leading to radio reports that more Katyusha rockets had hit Galilee. But it was later discovered that the missiles - either rockets or mortars - had in fact fallen short of the border inside.

Evidence of Israel's continuing military activity deep inside Lebanese territory came with the disclosure by UN sources that an Israeli armoured personnel carrier, operating some five miles north of Israel's border, had shot two women driving in a red Mercedes car on Thursday.

The reasons for the shooting were not clear - there were suggestions that the car may have been a suspected suicide bomb - but a UN official said that a girl, aged 15, was seriously wounded when hit below the eye and had been flown to Beirut in a critical condition after initial treatment by UN doctors. The other passenger, a woman, aged 30, was shot in the leg and her condition was described last night as satisfactory.

## Mitterrand steps out to honour Tunisian leader

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

Paris - President Mitterrand of Tunisia left Paris for Washington yesterday after a four-day working visit which broadly re-affirmed the close relations between France and its former north African colony (Diana Geddes writes).

In an unusual gesture of respect and friendship President Mitterrand personally went to the Tunisian Embassy to meet the 82-year-old doyen of African and Arab leaders. Foreign heads of state and government are normally invited to the Elysee Palace. Mr Mitterrand and Mr Bourguiba both described their talks as "very warm".

President Bourguiba expressed his pleasure at the nomination of M. Eric Rouleau, Middle East specialist on *Le Monde*, as French Ambassador

## Washington denies trying to sell arms to India

From Michael Binyon, Washington

American officials have denied that Washington is about to make a big new offer of arms to India, and Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister has said his country is not yet willing to buy any because of uncertainties over US reliability.

The State Department spokesman said on Thursday that the US would be willing to sell arms to India, and had been a modest supplier over the years, but "the Indians are not on a shopping visit and we are not pushing sales".

Mr Gandhi afterwards told journalists that India had suffered in the past from the American policy of cutting off

## Deadly cheese

Los Angeles (AFP) - California officials blamed the deaths of 16 children, including 10 nursing and still-born babies, and five adults on a Mexican cheese popular with Hispanics which was found to contain deadly bacteria.

## Alert delayed

Port Moresby (Reuters) - Papua New Guinea has delayed until Monday the imposition of emergency anti-crime measures to stop more than 1,500 troops, police reservists to be deployed in Port Moresby.

## Border freedom

Brussels (Reuters) - Luxembourg, France, West Germany and the Benelux nations agreed an agreement allowing EEC citizens to travel freely across the five common borders without police checks.

## Prison surrender

Malaga (Reuters) - Five armed prisoners who shot dead a policeman in a jail riot in this southern Spanish city freed six hostages and surrendered to police.

## Science pact

Seoul (AFP) - Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology, signed an agreement here on scientific and technological with South Korea after a six-day visit.

## Alfonsin shock cure for inflation

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

A surprise bank holiday closed all financial operations in Argentina yesterday as the Government prepared to announce its drastic new anti-inflation programme that will change the country's currency and freeze wages and prices for up to four months.

Government sources said when President Raul Alfonsin announces the emergency economic measures he will also issue a call to his countrymen to unite for an all-out fight against the 1,010 per cent inflation.

The bank holiday could be extended till Wednesday to give the Government time to implement the change in currency which will replace the devalued Argentine peso with a still unnamed currency unit whose value will be linked to the United States dollar to prevent depreciation.

The Argentine Central Bank ordered all banks to close on Thursday night after rumours of the impending changes disturbed the financial markets as savers withdrew their deposits and bought dollars on the black market as a prudent safety precaution.

Economists described the plan, whose details had been leaked to the press yesterday, as a "shock treatment" designed to cut inflation at the root.

According to reports, the emergency plan depends on the stability of the new currency and on a Government commitment to eliminate its budget deficit and refrain from expanding the money supply.

Other measures include a retrospective freeze on prices, which shot up by as much as 50 per cent after the Government devalued the peso, and a gradual elimination of exchange controls. Wages are to be frozen as from next month.

The new programme represents a 180 degree shift from the gradual and orthodox austerity measures of Señor Alfonsin's 18-month-old Government.

A small group of Government economists and advisers worked secretly on the plan over the past two months and presented it to President Alfonsin for final approval last week.

The measures come only a week after Argentina reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a programme that included a promise to bring inflation down from the current monthly rate of 30 per cent to 8 per cent by early next year.

One economist who helped to prepare the measures, said the "shock programme" had been discussed with the IMF and with the US Government prior to its implementation.

The plan is likely to draw fire from opposition politicians and trade union leaders, who have already labelled it "recessive" even before the official measures were announced. The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) which has already staged two 24-hour general strikes against Señor Alfonsin, vowed to fight against any wage freeze.

## Comecon seeks EEC links

Brussels (AP) - The Soviet-led Comecon economic bloc has proposed a resumption of talks on establishing formal relations with the EEC.

It is the first official contact between the EEC and Comecon since the Soviet Union's relations broke off in 1980 following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and a general cooling of East-West relations.

An EEC statement said the Comecon proposal also suggested a high-level meeting of officials from each group.

## Walters sees red at UN

New York (AP) The new US representative, General Vernon Walters, made his debut in the UN Security Council with a surprise attack on delegates who he said distort US policies for propaganda purposes.

General Walters, who succeeded Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, had gone into the meeting intending only to listen but said he changed his mind after listening for nearly three hours to delegates - particularly from Ethiopia and Vietnam - accuse the US of encouraging South African "intransigence".

## Minister for trial

Cairo (AFP) - Sudan's ruling Military Council sacked Civil Service and Labour Minister Mr. Oliver Albino and sent him for trial after he was arrested in Saudi Arabia, allegedly in possession of unidentified "stimulants" and sent back to Sudan, the Egyptian Mena news agency said.

## Ship attacked

San Sebastian, Spain (Reuters) - Three crewmen were injured, one critically, when a Spanish trawler was hit by machinegun fire from unidentified men in rubber dinghies off the coast of Morocco, a local radio station reported. The trawler caught fire and was abandoned.

## Bhopal sit-in

Bhopal, India (Reuters) - About 400 people stormed into the Union Carbide pesticides plant in Bhopal, closed after a gas leak which killed more than 2,500 people, to start a sit-in protest over the loss of their jobs.

# Baby Bio

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London	South America	£1559.00
London	Europe	£1569.00
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London	Oceania	£1639.00
London	North America	£1649.00
London	South America	£1659.00
London	Europe	£1669.00
London	Asia	£1679.00
London	Oceania	£1



## South Africa commandos kill 15 in raid on capital of Botswana

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

### Pretoria's attacks

Publicly announced raids by South Africa on alleged ANC offices in Botswana, Mozambique, and Lesotho, Jan 30, 1985. About six blacks killed in raid on Maputo, Mozambique. Portuguese technician dead in cross-fire. Dec 8, 1982: 30 South African refugees, many of them ANC members, and 12 Lesotho citizens killed in raid on Maseru, Lesotho. May 22, 1983: Aircraft bomb and strafed ANC hideouts and training centres in Maputo. Pretoria claims 41 ANC "terrorists" and 17 Mozambique soldiers killed. Mozambique says planes bombed jam factory, killing six civilians. Oct 17, 1983: Three alleged ANC officials killed in raid on Maputo offices.

South African commandos yesterday carried out a 45-minute raid before dawn on 10 houses in different parts of Gaborone, the capital of Botswana. The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constant Viljoen, described the targets as the nerve centre in Botswana of the banned African National Congress. At least 15 people were killed. General Viljoen maintained that every effort had been made "to get at the enemy, and not at the Botswana police or members of the public or innocent members of the terrorists' families". He gave a warning that South Africa knew of the existence of eight other Gaborone houses occupied by ANC activists, and said that unless Botswana took steps to remove them there might be further raids. Reports from Gaborone said that among the dead were a six-year-old child and his uncle, and a young Government social worker, her husband, and a friend, visiting from South Africa. A Dutch national, identified as Mr Achmed-Geer, was also killed.

According to Gaborone residents, the small group of attackers used mortars, grenades and automatic rifles. Some victims were reportedly shot at close range in their bedrooms or

agents are believed responsible for the assassination of ANC operatives and political opponents in neighbouring countries. An ANC member died last month in Gaborone when his car exploded.

According to General Viljoen, yesterday's raid pre-empted attacks the ANC had been planning against "moderate" black and Coloured (mixed-race) political leaders in South Africa during the next two weeks.

He said grenade attacks last week on two Coloured MPs had been the last straw.

These attacks were blamed on the ANC by Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, but the ANC denied having any link with the "Western Cape suicide squad" which claimed to have thrown the grenades.

According to the South Africans, Botswana is now the main infiltration route for ANC guerrillas after the closure of their sanctuaries in Mozambique and Swaziland, both of which have been persuaded to sign security agreements with Pretoria.

President Quett Masire of Botswana has resisted pressure to sign a similar agreement. According to South African security police, 10 people have died since August in ANC attacks launched from Botswana.



Signor Craxi (left) and President Mitterrand emerging from their talks yesterday.

## Action on united Europe sought

From Peter Nichols, Rome

France and Italy have called for a new step towards European union to be taken at the EEC summit in Milan at the end of the month.

During talks in Florence which ended yesterday between delegations led by President Mitterrand and Signor Bettino Craxi, Italy's Prime Minister, an inter-governmental conference was envisaged that would examine the concept of a

secretariat to promote political co-operation between EEC members.

The Italians were more cautious on the subject of their participation in President Mitterrand's Eureka project for European technological co-operation. The project appears to them to be in conflict with the American Star Wars plan.

Signor Craxi said his Government would concentrate on the various projects under consideration as part of the Eureka plan

while avoiding dogmatic or ideological interpretations. He added, however, that Italy was very interested in European technological co-operation.

The two governments agreed on changes in border formalities to make them more liberal

● **VETO CONDEMNED:** Signor Craxi yesterday condemned West Germany's decision to veto a cut in subsidized cereal prices paid to Community farmers.

## Iraq fires missiles at 9 cities and bombs 3

Tehran (AFP) - Iraq yesterday made an unprecedented demonstration of military strength, bombing three Iranian cities, including Tehran, and pounding nine others with surface-to-surface missiles, all within 30 minutes.

Despite the attacks, the Iranian Government was given its biggest show of public support in years as hundreds of thousands of citizens paraded to back its policy of "resistance to Iraqi aggression."

A provisional toll issued by the Iranian news agency Irna said 68 had been killed and 250 wounded in the Iraqi attacks.

Early in the morning, Iraqi jets raided Qazvin, Isfahan and Tehran, and 22 minutes later, missiles slammed into the towns of Dezful, Nahavand, Ramhormoz, Andimeshk, Borujerd, Masjed Soleiman, Khorramabad, Bakhtaran and Esfahabad-e-Sharb.

The attacks underscored an intensive campaign of psychological pressure by Baghdad radio's Persian-language service in the run-up to yesterday's demonstrations.

Every half-hour, a radio announcer warned Iraqis that Tehran would be targeted for a bombardment and that new weapons would be used.

● **PARIS:** The Iranian guerrilla leader Mr Massoud Rajavi, announced yesterday that Iraq had agreed to his request to stop bombing Iranian cities as from yesterday. (AP reports).

## US senator wants spies executed on television

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

A leading Republican Senator has introduced legislation in Congress providing for the televised execution of spies.

The move by Senator Ted Stevens, from Alaska, comes amid mounting public anger over the espionage scandal involving four retired or active members of the US Navy, including three members of the same family.

On Wednesday, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, stated that spies should be either shot or hanged. The following day Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General, said the Reagan Administration would press Congress to approve the death penalty for espionage.

Although convicted civilian or military spies can be executed during wartime, the maximum penalty in peacetime is life imprisonment.

Senator Stevens' proposed legislation calls for the death penalty for Americans convicted of spying in wartime or peace and for the execution to be televised.

He told a press conference that his Bill would not apply to the four men involved in the present espionage case, because it would not be retroactive, "although I wish it could". His Bill drew no immediate support from fellow-Senators.

## Soares fears turmoil after he resigns

From Martin de la Cal, Lisbon

Dr Mario Soares, Portugal's Socialist Prime Minister, has announced he will resign "because he has no reasonable alternative" after the Socialist Democrat ministers in his cabinet gave up their portfolios. He will, however, remain in his post to maintain political stability until President Eanes asks him to step down.

Dr Soares said in a televised speech that under the constitution parliament will have to be dissolved and early elections called because of the break-up of the Socialist/Social Democrat coalition.

President Eanes was continuing consultations with various advisers and party heads. Yesterday he met the new leaders of the Socialist Democrats and will convene the Council of State next week.

Dr Soares said early elections would be costly because presidential and local polls were also scheduled within the next few months. He feared a period of turmoil and instability and thought elections would bring no significant changes in the balance of power.

He bitterly blamed the new conservative leadership of the Social Democrats for provoking the crisis by leaving the coalition. "The crisis that was deliberately thrust on the Portuguese people and is going to paralyse the activity of the Government came out of an irresponsible decision," he said. "That, in national terms is unpardonable."

He said the break-up could undo everything that has been accomplished in the past two years and even threaten Portugal's entry into the EEC, the treaty for which still has to be ratified.

Dr Soares reminded the people that he Government had inherited a terrible financial situation from the previous Socialist Democrat/Christian Democrat Government when it took office in 1983, which he said had been overcome by great sacrifices.

"Some of the people responsible for the 1982 financial crisis have now reappeared and would like to revive formulas that have already failed once," he added.

## Clean-up for Indian Ocean

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Nine African countries bordering the eastern Indian Ocean, from Somalia in the north to Mozambique in the south, will sign a treaty here next week to control pollution and to protect marine life.

The result of five years' work under pressure from the Nairobi-based United Nations Environment Programme, the treaty provides for joint action to clean up pollution in thousands of square miles of the Indian Ocean, and to protect the entire area from the effects of encroaching urbanization along the African coast.

This will be the seventh treaty of its kind, following others now protecting the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, the Bay of Benia and other key areas.

The European Community is to help to provide finance for a joint organization which will monitor any threat to the seas in this area.

The heavy traffic of oil tankers from the Gulf to Europe is a threat to the seas in this area, UN officials say. The countries due to sign the treaty next week are: the Comoros, France (for the island of Réunion), Kenya, the Malagasy Republic, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania.



## Rubens fire 'a protest'

Zurich (AP) - A West German set fire to the \$2 million portrait of King Philip IV of Spain by Peter Paul Rubens (detail above) as a protest against environmental pollution, police said yesterday. The German, provisionally charged with arson, broke almost 24 hours of silence to admit the attack on Thursday on the 24th by 31st canvas at the Kunsthaus Museum in Zurich.

He had been described as in his twenties or thirties. "He said he did it in protest against environmental pollution," a police spokesman, Mr Hans Huber, said.

A museum guard discovered the fire after seeing smoke coming from the room where the 1628 painting was on show.

## Bulgaria closes border points to check terror

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

In a series of measures aimed at combating terrorism in the country, Bulgaria has closed six border crossing points with Yugoslavia to international traffic.

News of the closures came from a spokesman for the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry, who described the decision as unilateral. Yugoslavia has proposed a meeting with Bulgarian officials with a view to reopening the crossing points, he added.

The points are not generally used for international transit traffic and the two most frequented frontier posts at Gradina, through which most international traffic passes, remain open.

Six other crossing points further south which are in the vicinity of regions inhabited by ethnic Turks remain open only for Yugoslav and Bulgarian citizens but with a curfew now imposed from 7 pm in the summer and from 4 pm in winter on the Bulgarian side.

Earlier this year, Bulgaria introduced new legislation as a means of combating terrorism in the country, and it was openly admitted then that the decision was prompted by a recent series of bomb attacks. The bombings started after Bulgaria launched a campaign to force the Turkish minority to adopt Slavonic names. However, there has been no proof of a Turkish connexion.

WELL SIR TERENCE,  
WHAT'S IT ALL GOING  
TO COST THEN?

DON'T CARE RALPH,  
AFTER ALL  
I'M NOT PAYING.

A message from Robert Thornton,  
Chairman of Debenhams PLC.

## HAVE THESE MEN TURNED THEIR BACKS ON REALITY?

Burton's Chairman, Mr. Ralph Halpern, together with his co-venturer, Sir Terence Conran, have fanciful designs for the Debenhams stores. This is clearly demonstrated by the artist's sketch on the cover of the offer document but, they are being somewhat coy as to the likely cost of their dream and how it would be paid for.

They did, nevertheless, tell a selected audience of stockbrokers and press reporters that Burton could spend, initially, £10-£15 per sq.ft. on the Debenhams stores. Thereafter they have apparently spoken of a further £35-£55 per sq.ft. being spent on a wide-ranging refurbishment - the "galleria concept". Debenhams stores have a total of 4.5 million sq.ft. of selling space. Are they really considering expenditure of up to £315 million?

### Important points to note:-

- Why do Messrs. Halpern and Conran profess such confidence in the "galleria concept" while being so shy about how much it will cost?
- Why have they told only a selected audience about their estimate for conversion of £35-£55 per sq.ft.?
- Why have they not inflicted the concept on their own multi-level stores?
- How can they expect to make a return on such an investment when Burton has had little success in the over 30's market and their concepts for the Debenhams stores are just on the drawing board?

You are entitled to know the answers to these questions

## GALLERIAS CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR WEALTH



**From Alan Tomlinson, Manager**

Commander Hugo Torres, Political Secretary of the Sandinista People's Army, said the announcement did not necessarily mean Nicaragua would now buy Soviet MiG jet fighters which Washington has specifi-

## Mr Mubarak: Focus of fundamentalist demands

Forensic experts say that a 1938 dental record sent from West Germany is not enough for positive identification. Paraguay has sent Mengele's

**Americans living in Nicaragua demonstrate outside the US Embassy in Managua against the decision by Congress to give aid to the Contras.**

**From Jan Raath, Harare**

**From Trevor Fishlock, New York**

The grocer was nervous and he kept a gun behind the counter. Four teenage boys entered his shop in Brooklyn,

on the New York subway because he thought they were about to rob him. He was acclaimed a hero, the little man

**From Neil Ke  
Bangkok**

less than needed. The UK has no comprehensive figures of his own because the Phnom Penh Government will not permit it to make a thorough assessment. However, Mr James Ingram, Executive Director of the UN's World Food Programme, said

**From Trevor Fishlock, New York**

**years in doubt**

**Chief Constable of Gwent** v

## Judge o

Bradley v Bradley (Queen's

**Dhaka (Reuter) -**President

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he was not only entitled, but obliged, to implement the suspended period of 12 months and that he did so consecutively was

## Holmes &amp; Cooper

**SIR EDWARD EVELEIGH said**

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back

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**From W. P. Reeves**

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## THE ARTS

Television  
Grim work

Nearly half the British workforce is female and, it seemed from Channel 4's *Bitter Wages* last night, many of them are getting a raw deal both financially and physically. This was a programme of unrelieved gloom, and the producers, Audrey Drosen and Caroline Spry, were not at all concerned with any light relief. While not ignoring unfair remuneration, they were mainly concerned with health hazards: these they found not only in factories, laundries and cleaners, but in offices equipped with the latest technological equipment and banks.

An office worker, pausing in the operation of her visual display unit, one of the wonders of our modern world, explained its drawbacks as she had experienced them. Her fingers, she said, hardly got a break; eye muscles also became strained from staring continually at a bright light. The ears were subjected to a constant hum, the noise of clacking keyboards.

The cumulative effect could result in irritability, insomnia, even a disinclination for sex. The shine was also taken from what might otherwise be regarded as a boon, photo-copiers. These, it was reported, could emit a poisonous gas. One felt that there was much to be done in the field but wished rather that deserving subjects for examination had been supported by more medical and expert evidence and less by assertion. Overloading the indignation, one suspects, can be counter-productive in holding viewers' attention.

I was rescued from total dejection by the memory of Roy Lancaster's programme on Birr Castle, County Offaly, earlier in the evening. This series on *The Great Plant Collections* is good value, and Castle Birr especially so.

The first Earl of Rosse came there in 1620 and the family has over the generations devoted extraordinary applications to the business of beautifying its gardens and parklands with plants from exotic parts of the world. Mr Lancaster is an excellent as well as enthusiastic presenter, and these monthly interludes are to be commended.

Dennis Hackett

## Interview

Jeffrey Tate, at 42 now one of the most sought-after of the younger generation of conductors, is back at Covent Garden where he started his career.

Interview by John Higgins.

## Alchemist of the opera

On Monday Jeffrey Tate returns to Covent Garden, the house where he learnt much of his music, to conduct his first new production there, Richard Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos*. A year later he comes back to the Royal Opera with a title principal conductor, a newly created post. It is not just an interim one filling in before Bernard Haitink's arrival for the 1987-88 season. Haitink, Tate and the company's opera director, Eva Wagner, will be the trio controlling Covent Garden's lyric policy and casting in the second half of the decade under Sir John Tooley's administration.

Offers to Tate have been flowing at the rate of a spring tide recently. He is also principal conductor of the English Chamber Orchestra. Immediately after *Ariadne* he is off to Salzburg to conduct Händel's reworking of *Il ritorno d'Ulisse* - it is difficult to remember the last time an English conductor was entrusted with a new production there. His Vienna State Opera debut follows and three new productions are planned for Geneva. At 42 the Tate career looks set fair. But only seven years ago Jeffrey Tate could just have gone on being another repetiteur, albeit a much sought-after one, and ten years before that he could have continued being a doctor.

He grew up on the Surrey-Hampshire border suffering both from spina bifida and two-way curvature of the spine. His left leg is paralyzed. Profiles of Tate - and there have not been all that many so far in this country - tend to mention Richard III, without saying whether Olivier or Sher is playing the role. Tate rarely refers any more to his disabilities: he has lived with them so long. He is a conductor and he

conducts sitting down, except in moments of extreme emotion. Klemperer towards the end of his career also conducted sitting down.

One of the turning points in the Tate life came when he was a medical student at St Thomas's after three years reading the same subject at Cambridge. At party in Richmond he was suddenly asked to accompany John Kentish, a much loved tenor in the days of the Sadler's Wells Opera at Rosebery Avenue, especially in character roles like Monsieur Triquet. Tate played well; Kentish was impressed and suggested that the pianist should go to the London Opera Centre. Tate was undecided.

"It was one of those moments we all probably encounter when you have to decide whether you are going to opt for the safe job or go for the one you really want to do. I went on to fill part of my final because I had been playing too much music. I determined to qualify, which I did, and then make up my mind. So it was the LOC and afterwards to Covent Garden as a repetiteur."

He was at Covent Garden from 1971 to 1977 working with all the leading conductors of the day: Soli, Krips, Kempe, Schmidt-Isserstedt. Did this automatically lead him in the direction of German music, with which he is mainly associated at the moment?

"In part, yes. But the sympathies were there already. Jimmy Gibson, who was in charge, encouraged us to express our natural feelings and antipathies. I have never been all that interested in Donizetti, Rossini, early Verdi. I respect them and see what they are about, just as I have the highest admiration for Karajan's amazing



Zoe Dominic

ability to conduct Puccini, but I would prefer to leave them to others." So probably would Haitink.

Soli in those days was very much a father figure to Jeffrey Tate. He taught the young repetiteur about the ways of recording studios. He encouraged him to try his hand in Europe and improve his German. So Tate worked with Boulez on the Bayreuth Ring and with Karajan at the Salzburg Easter Festival, notably on *Parzifal*. Levine invited him to New York. Was there no feeling of split loyalties acting as assistant to conductors who were very much rivals, openly or otherwise?

"No. Conductors at that level rarely speak about one another. I try to come to each assignment with an unbiased mind, ready to absorb what I can and give what I can. At Bayreuth Boulez allowed me responsibility. At the Met later Levine suddenly tossed me a performance of *Lulu*, not the world's easiest opera, with virtually no notice. With Karajan you learn almost by a process of osmosis."

However, the step from repetiteur, Studienleiter, Assistant Conductor or whatever the title may be is a large one. Several never make it; some do not want to. The break came for Tate when he was working with Sir John Pritchard at the Cologne Opera. The tenor Ragnar Ulfung was there and he also happened to be director of the Göteborg Opera in Sweden. A new production of *Carmen*, double cast, was coming up, and Ulfung had no conductor for the second series. He offered the job to Tate.

"Possibly I was meant to take it. But it was one way to find out whether you have the hands that translate scores and whether you have the alchemy to

transform a performance. I reckoned that *Carmen* was pretty poor as regards my own contribution and I wouldn't have re-engaged me. But they liked it and they did re-engage me."

Tate's hands are large and demonstrative enough to make up for any lack of communication from the rest of his body. His eye is rock-steady. His speech is very precise and rapid - a bit like that of his mentor Soli, although with a rather different accent. But presumably his limbs get weary at the end of a long opera?

"You have to learn to control your body and find out what it will do. I've just completed a Met tour conducting *Lohengrin* and *Costi* in tandem. Now that doesn't make for short evenings. But it's not just a matter of length. The Met's Strauss triple bill is more gruelling than either of those operas. Strauss is energetic, Wagner rather comforting. If you are looking for really exhausting music then go to Mozart, the last movement of the *Symphony No 40* or the Act II finale of *Don Giovanni*."

After Covent Garden with its links going back to studenthood and even childhood, Geneva is Jeffrey Tate's preferred house.

"The conditions are right. There is a long rehearsal period and total concentration on a single work - no other opera is in the repertoire. The public is receptive and there is individual attention from the Intendant, Hugues Gall. Next year I'll tackle *Falschaff* with Ruggero Raimondi. We worked together in *Figaro* there and determined jointly to tackle Verdi's most Mozartian work and do it as a pure ensemble opera." No one could quarrel with that approach.

Radio  
Stop, look, listen

I have been dipping in and out of the latest and just-ended series of *A Word in Edgeways* (Radio 4, Sundays, producer Gillian Hush) and have found it, as ever, a thoroughly absorbing, its major asset, of course, has always been, and remains its chairman, that permanent member of the First XI of radio broadcasters, Brian Redhead. Every time I hear him - and indeed this goes for most of what he does - he sounds keenly interested in the week's subject for discussion, convincing his listeners and, I am sure, his studio guests too that he has not only read it up but thought about it in advance.

He has the further advantage, rather rare in verbal virtuosi of his calibre, that he is quite content to listen: the title of the programme often enough describes his role in it - slipping in a question or observation only in order to add another element or to change direction. And he and his producer tend to select conversationalists of a similar turn of mind: people who are sufficiently articulate, well-informed and thoughtful, and who have accepted the invitation more out of genuine interest in the week's topic than from any need to launch an ego trip.

The contrast with Saturday's *Stop the Week* could hardly be more marked. Not long ago, I found myself listening open-mouthed while Robert Robinson, also open-mouthed but for a different reason, delivered a kind of verbal cadenza. What he was talking about I did not note and cannot remember, but the words poured out. They were coherent, they were sharp, they were stylish, but the effect was as of a man performing an amazing "look-at-me" act of agility, while a number of others - the week's guests, themselves not exactly tongue-tied - hung about waiting for the act to finish so that they could start their own.

Nothing like this ever happens on *A Word in Edgeways*, not because Mr Redhead could not do it - I suspect he could - but because he has other fish to fry. It does not happen much on Radio 4's other two... I was going to write "discussion programmes" but "chat shows" is as far as one can possibly go for *Start the Week* and

Midweek. Neither Richard Baker nor Libby Purves possesses the same qualities of panache and prolixity that Mr Robinson has at his command (or is it that the qualities have him at theirs?), nor do they convey the sense of intense interest combined with intellectual vigour that typifies Mr Redhead.

Last Monday Ian Stoddard was fascinating on his researches for a television documentary into football hooliganism; for Wednesday's *Midweek* Robert Maxwell, arriving late, at first acted as a bit of a conversation stopper, but later compelled the chat to mould itself, if only a little, to his own large and by no means easy presence. They have a weakness for animals on *Midweek*: a while ago a lady brought a tortoise, last week there was another lady with a rat. When Mr Maxwell entered, it was as if they had admitted a rhinoceros.

There is one other comparison to be made between all these programmes. The chat shows, which in general have the least to say of any, get 55 minutes each. *Stop the Week*, which under the pyrotechnic and jostling for position at the minute has some grit, gets 40 minutes. *A Word in Edgeways*, which is by far the most searching and stimulating of the lot, and used to run at 45, is now reduced to 30.

This last week has also seen the end of another engrossing series, *The Thatcher Phenomenon* (Radio 4). Superlatives have been pouring like June rain on to the heads of Hugo Young (presenter) and Anne Sloman (producer) and certainly they have kept us glued to our loudspeakers, but I think that realistically they have done no more than apply high professional abilities to a subject that could not fail. Mrs Thatcher arouses strong feelings in the country and that ensures an audience, but she also arouses strong feelings in her colleagues, her opponents and her civil servants. I have never heard a study of any individual in which so many contributors were so willing, nay eager, to spill the beans with such candour or, in some cases, with such (usually well muted) rancour.

David Wade

## Theatre

## The pressures of propaganda

Amid the Standing Corn  
Soho Poly

Based on interviews in and around Barnsley, this joint Soho-Poly co-production retells the history of the miners' strike so as to trace the rise of the Women Against Pit Closures movement.

In form, Jane Thornton's play is a piece of educational agit-prop showing the political awakening of a woman who previously had no thoughts outside family life. May, a middle-aged wife with an ailing husband and a couple of grown-up daughters, starts off by arranging a group holiday in

Spain. The debacle of Cortonwood follows, and her companions put thoughts of Spain aside and tighten their belts. May, however, hangs on to her little life, until - totally isolated in the community - she donates a can of beans to the village food kitchen and throws in her lot with the other women. As a lesson in the politicization process, and as a defence of the strike, the piece is signally unconvincing. May comes around as a result of group pressure, not because she has seen the light; and the surrounding arguments consist mainly of morale-building slogans and appeals to communal loyalty, backed up with recruiting ballads.

However, in these intolerant times, it is good to see a

propaganda show that does not simply vilify the opposition. As Maggie McCarthy plays her, May is simply a short-sighted housewife with a standard set of selfish responses, who is more bewildered and miserable than anything else.

A joke, gregarious bunch of ordinary people, thunderstruck by arrests, injuries, and the onset of forces that drive them apart, the whole gossipping, argumentative crowd is played by four actresses, who are as adept in turning themselves into belated riot police as into flat-capped chauvinists leaning over the bar. Whatever the message, it has not stifled the documentary truth.

Irving Wardle

## Rock

CHAPS

Theatre Royal, E15

In the ceaseless effort to spread their fundamentalist message and sell a few more items from the bizarre catalogue of Sincere Products, Hank Wangford and his latest band of country music saurians have successfully taken their show from the cheerful chaos of the pubs and festivals to the ordered environs of the theatre stage.

The transition has entailed little more than scripting the jokes and the addition of two actors, Christine Pilgrim and John Hartley, to assist with the dissemination of the fleshed-out Wangford mythology. Otherwise, the familiar elements of a Hank Wangford show remain in all their comic splendor.

In hopelessly bogus American accents - "Friends, we're so happy to be here in Straightford" - the dissipated-looking Hank and his CHAPS (Cowboy Horsinground Acting Performing Studio) lampooned the abiding clichés of the world of the redneck singing cowboy with good-natured wit, producing moments of absurd hilarity. Through the tales of the musicians a pattern of the tortured lives of simple country folk emerged. Jett Atkins (guitar) had been a drunk, George Hamilton VI (bass) a cheating gambler, and so forth; but, as Hank observed, "Failure's just the first step on the road to success", and all had ultimately overcome their sinning ways through applying the simple philosophy of sincerity to their lives.

The key to the success was that Wangford has a deep understanding of the genre, enabling him to write and the group to perform the songs with complete authority. "High in the Saddle" (featuring George and Jett as the vocal duo Los Yodeleros) conjured the very emotions it was ridiculing. The religious section ("We call it justification") of "Big G" and "Jogging With Jesus" was a similarly loving pastiche of the big country ballad and a cappella gospel styles respectively. The combination of informed humour and musical excellence made the show an entirely uplifting experience.

David Sinclair

## Concerts

Virgil Thomson

Almeida Theatre

I have just spent half an hour that should have been devoted to this review looking over *A Virgil Thomson Reader*, the delight and despair, as Andrew Porter once wrote about Shaw, of anyone who writes music criticism. Thomson, with a penetrating clarity that is still all there at the age of 88 (to judge from a recent interview with Hilary Finch) set entirely new standards of both liveliness and perception for this profession. The prose just leaps off the page: Heifetz's "justly remunerated mastery of the musical marshmallow," Sibelius's Second Symphony "vulgar, self-indulgent, and provincial." And how good to find that one oft-cited Thomson quotation was actually qualified: "One might almost say, were not such a comparison foolish, that (Lundovska) plays the harpsichord better than anybody else ever plays anything."

Thomson turned up in person yesterday evening for the Almeida festival's staggeringly comprehensive current survey of American music, and provided a crisp little introduction to his current preoccupation, musical portraits drawn from life. It was a pity that the newest, a sketch of Robin Holloway, made last weekend, could not be included, but Yvar Mikhashoff added one of Lou Harrison as the composer was present. These are tiny miniatures: but as Thomson put it, even "the late, great Elgar," made his musical portraits in the "Enigma" in *absence*, whereas he has come to derive inspiration from drawing a musical portrait as an artist would, from life.

So, we had a recent strong, purposeful picture of the American actor John Houseman, striding chords and churchy harmonies, a hiccuppy little, two-part invention for the English painter, Glynn Boyd Harle, and, from the more distant past, a playful triadic homage to Picasso and a predominantly dreamy, but still gritty view of Copland. Some of the portraits had been arranged for violin and piano by Thomas Halpin, complementing those that Samuel Duchkin made in 1946; they were well played, but more substantial violin music was provided in Thomson's 1930 Sonata, in which his French-inspired lyricism, and winning American naivety were most successfully married.

If the two piano sonatas, by comparison, seemed to represent the triumph of naivety over lyricism, that only paid tribute to Thomson's ability to focus attention on his sincerity rather than his technique. It might just be that he expresses that quality better in words than in music: I certainly ended the evening wishing there had been more of the former.

Nicholas Kenyon

ISO/Maazel

Barbican

It was almost as if Lorin Maazel became two different conductors last night when he divided his programme between Mozart and Tchaikovsky. It was the first of two concerts he is giving here with the London Symphony Orchestra, to be followed tomorrow by Schubert and Stravinsky.

His approach to Mozart in the G minor Symphony (No 40) was essentially Viennese in style and character. I had almost written exquisitely so, except that such a term might imply a preciousness which was not involved. Rather was it a matter of getting the orchestra, instead of thinking darkly and tragically as they are wont to do in Mozart, to caress individual

phrases in the opening *Allegro* and to relish the grace and formality of the inner movements.

Some of the dynamics imparted to the ensemble brought Klemperer to mind in their enrichment of the written notes, but this conductor was entirely his own man in his concern for clarity and instrumental balance within the texture. He took an extended view of the symphony with almost all the repeats, including the *andante* movement and the finale, and never once was the second time through merely a copy of the first.

The orchestra, reduced to some 48 players for Mozart, increased to the large or family size for Tchaikovsky whose Fifth Symphony in E minor succeeded Viennese charm with Russian soul-searching. After an

opening movement that was made to seem shorter by the caginess with which Mr Maazel shaped the musical argument, the rest held a fascinating balance between a dignified tenderness (in the waltz as well as the love-lorn slow movement) and a baleful tragedy.

A concern for detail was reflected in many of the instrumental solos, among which the first clarinet and first bassoon distinguished themselves (the solo horn had a somewhat treacherous line in the second movement). There was sufficient reserve of ensemble tone to make the distinction between triple and quadruple *forte* at climaxes, and all four movements were kept moving forward towards a grandiose peroration.

Noël Goodwin

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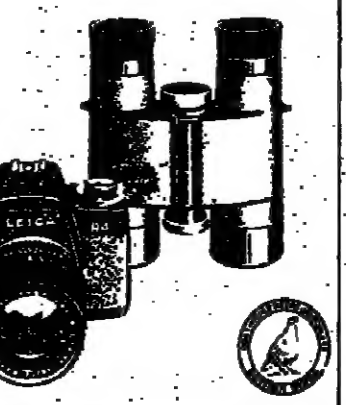
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Nicholas Kenyon



## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Croquet for all

As the Croquet Home International Tournament swings into full-blooded action at Budeigh Salterton this weekend, so the Croquet Association continues its revolution. No longer does the guardian of croquet regard the game as a pariah. In former times, proper croquet players have been rather over-determined to emphasize the divide between their own genuinely fascinating game and those of the *hoi polloi*. But now the association is not only trying to encourage the back-garden players, it has devised a game especially for them: short croquet, a compromise between the proper game and the space available in people's back gardens. Croquet has had several flirtations with television, which so far have come to nothing. But, with the association's new-found practicality and abandonment of elitism, the possibilities remain alive and in the heart of the Croquet Association the dream lingers that croquet will once more be the sport that has the power to enthral a nation.

### Self-surfing

Two Frenchmen are attempting to cross the Atlantic by wind-surf. They were aiming to set off from New York this week and to arrive at Land Point 25 days later. "It is the challenge," shrugged Thierry Caroni, who makes the attempt with Frederic Beauchene. Beauchene crossed the English channel by wind-surf in 1978 and, the year after, wind-surfed around Cape Horn. Their craft for the Atlantic crossing has four sails and an area below deck where they will sleep in three-hour shifts. Both will stand up to man the sails during the day. They will not be accompanied by any support craft. "Dangerous," asked Caroni. "If you have made the proper preparations, no more than crossing Broadway."

### Safer bet?

The family of the racehorse trainer Michael Stoute have much to endure after the disappointment of their Derby hope Shaded. But they are more notable for their endurance than I thought: it was not the 100 yards race that Stoute's daughter Douline won at the King's School, Epsom. It was the 100 metres Flat. Success over the longer distance is a pointer for the St Leger.

### Ultimate victory

After 10 successive boat-race victories, Oxford University have set off on another winning streak with their two-games-to-all victory over Cambridge in the first Ultimate Frisbee match between the two universities last week. The Oxford men aim to convince the blues committee that Ultimate is a worthy half-blue sport. The Oxford Ultimate captain, Harry Lipman, said: "It is the fastest growing sport in the United States, and there are already 50,000 regular players." How can the sport fail to become a traditional part of British life?

© The men at Lord's are considering knocking down the revered Mound Stand and putting up in its place a new stand stuffed with trendy executive boxes, which would stretch from the Tavern Stand to the Nursery end.

### Boule over

Serious measures to make Petanque, the game that smells of Gitanes and Pernod, a major sport throughout England are under way. A British firm has struck up a relationship with La Boule OBT, France's leading manufacturer of Petanque boules. The new distributors maintain that they are not starting a new tradition for England, but reviving an old one. Francis Drake, they say, was not playing bowls at all on Plymouth Hoe. He was playing Petanque, or at least a game more like Petanque than bowls. For a start, they say, he was throwing a cannon-ball and what is more, he could not have been playing bowls because the lawn mower was not invented at the time. The game of bowls as we know it simply would not work on a scythed lawn. Drake was playing on gravel: ergo he was playing a form of Petanque.

### Shock treatment

Tennis players at Wimbledon this year will be trying to cure their aches and pains with an electric acupuncture machine. The machine already has found fans in sport, including the world snooker champion, Dennis Taylor, and the former champion Alex Higgins, who has had a "frozen shoulder" relieved by the device. It works by imparting electric shocks rather than firing in needles.

### Street credibility

The Street Raiders of Tooting, the North London Renegades and the Barbarians of Clapham will all be at the first GLC open street-hockey championships, at the Sobell and Elephant and Castle sport centres this weekend. Street-hockey, with 2,500 registered players, is making serious efforts to get recognized as an acceptable sport after its renaissance as a casual game between lads from Battersea and Brixton during the recent roller-skating craze. A body-contact sport, like ice-hockey, it is nothing to do - so both sides grudgingly insist - with roller-hockey, which is a similar game but without shoulder charging, and is more like field hockey.

Richard Holmes speaks up for the search of the 'biografiend'

## A preying passion



and part moral dupe, in tales of obsession: literary pursuit, which also contains serious - even profound - speculation on the nature of that 'visible past'.

They know how life and literature continually overlap, and they hopelessly tangle, producing such comic and symbolic anomalies as the two (almost) identical stuffed birds in the Great Man's study. Which, biographically speaking, was the 'real' parrot? What is 'real' in artistic terms? And who - so to speak - gives a squawk, anyway?

Well, biographers do care about such things. For it is precisely that contact - or contrast - with the living, individual past which lies at the heart of their discipline, and their endless delight. The past does retain a physical presence for the biographer - in landscapes, buildings, photographs, and above all the actual trace of handwriting on original letters or journals. Anything a hand has touched is for some reason peculiarly charged with personality - Thomas Hardy's simple steel-tipped pens, each carved with a novel's name; Shelley's guitar, presented to Jane Williams on those last, long summer nights in the bay of Lerici; Balzac's blue china coffee-pot, with its spilt coffee, used through the long vigils of *Père Goriot* and *Les Illusions Perdus*; Coleridge's annotated books stained with laudanum.

This simple, even naive, passion for the living individual past, which I feel so strongly myself as a working biographer, throws up many other, more complex questions of our

relations with the dead we write about. We are, in every sense, haunted by such things. And so, partly inspired by A. J. A. Symonds's unique portrait of the biographer actually on the trail of his subject in *The Quest for Cyrene* (1934), I have been led to attempt my own book on the 'truth' the inner nature of the experience, as part of my own life. Not as fiction, but as fact.

In *Footsteps* I have tried to break the frame of traditional biography, by bringing the supposedly omniscient biographer into the story of the 'investigation' itself. I have included his false starts, his failures, his delusions, as well as his discoveries, his dreams and his revelations. Above all, I have recorded his travels - into that country of the past, a place out of place, a time out of time. And not in one investigation only, but in a whole series, a casebook compiled and lived out, travelled over, over the course of 10 strange years - in many ways a lost decade - in pursuit of the Romantic writers who have always fascinated me, for reasons that I have only now, slowly, discovered for myself.

My subjects have been, among others, Robert Louis Stevenson; the feminist Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley; and that most curious and sympathetic of madmen, the French poet Gerard de Nerval 'who walked a live lobster on the end of a blue silk ribbon in the gardens of the Palais-Royal'. (He liked parrots, too.)

I have found myself posing many of those questions that seem to be

central to the biographer's claim to a fair hearing at the front door of the Great House (or at even at the tradesmen's entrance, or the French windows).

How does the biographer really choose his subject or is he in some sense chosen? What real degree of intimacy, of access to the inner life, can he obtain through letters or diaries, written perhaps at hazard or preserved only by chance? What principle of selection of materials does he work on, beyond mere hunch and instinctive feel? What is the meaning of character, and can someone cast 'out' of character?

What risks does the biographer run, perhaps unconsciously, by identifying with his subject, as an actor might? Or by attempting to psychoanalyse him? Above all, how does the biographer bring his own present, his own world, into fruitful relation with that of the past, *le temps perdu*?

How far I have answered such questions remains to be seen. But I have at least spoken up for the devil's party, told something of the field's own sorrows and joys, and explained how even the publishing scoundrel may have fallen in love with his long-dead prey, or photographed a little ghost, or dropped through a skylight into someone else's house of fiction.

© The Times Newspapers Limited, 1985  
The writer is the author of biographical studies of Shelley and Coleridge. His book *Footsteps: Adventures of a Romantic Biographer* (Hodder and Stoughton, £12.95) is published on July 1.

## Looking for votes over hill and under dale

Brecon and Radnor is as near to being uninhabited territory as any tract of land that hopeful candidates ever went foraging into. Voters are among the rarest forms of livestock to be found among its moorland hills.

If a rare human figure does plop into view, to be surrounded instantly by candidates eager to show off their command of EEC sheepmeat regulations and reporters intent on testing the mood of the nation, it is ten to one that he proves to be a backpacker from Birmingham. After a few rebuffs one begins to suspect that this is a form of protective colouring adopted by the locals: they will have increasing need of it in the weeks ahead.

Campaigning here is less a matter of doorstepping than of orienteering, and if the candidates all muster for the count without losing their way in the up-country lanes, they will have done well. The constituency is the largest in area in England and Wales, with only 48,000 voters scattered across wide-open acres of delectable landscape. About half the constituency lies higher than the 1,000 feet said to denote a mountain.

The electoral statistics place Brecon and Radnor securely among the 50 prettiest seats in the House, and by moving the writ for a July 4 vote the Government's political managers have given a host of political commentators an excuse for excursions into Mid-Wales while the hawthorns and cow-parsley are still at their best.

How far this pleasant tourist influx will actually glean insights that illuminate the national state of mind is dubious. The party campaign managers talk hopefully of a high level of political consciousness and of a lively tradition of rural radicalism, or alternatively of

staunch goodwill stored up by the lately departed Member. But out in the villages, questioners may be more struck by the lack of overt political tensions.

"It's not an area which is overworked," mused a declared bewilderer Jack Morgan, who sells fruit and vegetables from a van near the war memorial in Bwlth Wells. "If people vote for the Liberals it'll be more for the change than the policies."

On the surface, however, the constituency has an air of modest prosperity, with footpath maps, and jodhpur boots, the farmers relatively unscathed by the vagaries of Brussels quotas, and small nests of light industry.

"You have to know them well before they're ready to talk about what worries them," explains Richard Willey, the Labour candidate. "They're independent and keep their own counsel, but they have begun to feel the pinch in the last couple of years." Subterranean radical discontent is a necessary article of faith for any candidate hoping to overturn a comfortable Tory majority. Several issues of the moment, like welfare and buses, are sensitive ones in Brecon and Radnor.

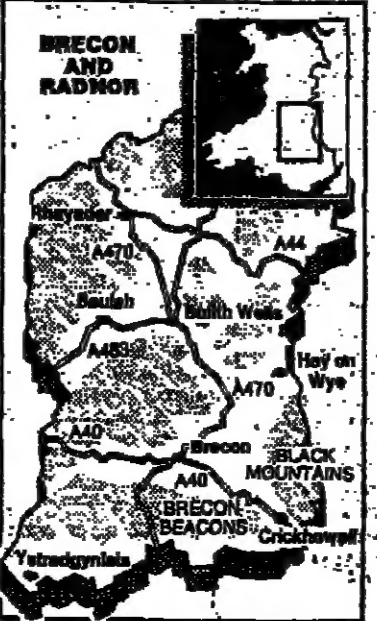
Richard Livsey, the Liberal, explains the complacency by pointing out that the scarcity of work means that Brecon and Radnor have fewer young people than most seats, and more pensioners. That is true, but of course the departed young people have also taken their votes away with them.

The three principal candidates are all likeable, slightly diffident men, rather overshadowed by the high-powered chaperones, whom the parties have sent down to manage their campaigns. Richard Willey

appears the liveliest of the three. Christopher Butler, the Tory, is bulging with newly-digested local statistics and has a faint air of discomfort at being asked to fight a seat so hard to get acquainted with at such short notice. Richard Livsey is soporific in manner, but this may be well-calculated to appeal to country residence: he has the advantage of being a farmer himself.

Farming is the industry that all candidates pay most attention to. The number of people engaged in farming or directly related work is only 17 per cent, but such people are central to the local economy.

Only one corner of the constituency looks safe for Labour. Most of the southern strip at the top of the mining valleys, on the other side of the mountains, was taken away in



the last boundary reshuffle, but Ystradgynlais remains, and is one of the only two towns of any size in the constituency. There are not many jodhpur boots on sale there. A melancholy, sprawling place, its only building of note is the massive Miners Welfare Hall, a fissured monument to a tradition of self-improvement and self-reliance.

"Labour ought to get in this time," 66-year-old Trevor Jones told me, with more hope than conviction. Only a few men in the town work down the mines, he said, now that its own mines have closed - "you could put the lot of them in two buses".

All the candidates are in strenuous competition for the prized role of "local man," and to show how ready they are to defend local interests against Whitehall and Westminster. Even Mr Butler wrote a sharp letter of protest to Michael Heseltine this week about plans to close a military training camp near Crickhowell, and the by-election has already been the saving of a geriatric hospital in Brecon, scheduled to close, until a spirited campaign by next month's electioneers induced the health authority to relent. Where the compensating cuts will fall is unlikely to be revealed before polling-day.

This concerted success corroborates the candidates' claims that despite appearances there is a high level of political awareness. "We've never known such notoriety," said Mrs. Elsie Watkins of Brecon with distinct glee, of the barrage of media attention. Many voters may calculate that the best prospect of retaining some of that useful notoriety would be to vote for the Alliance.

George Hill

Woodrow Wyatt

## Don't let these miners down

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary for Energy, at last October's Conservative Party Conference. "Let me say this to every working miner who has endured the insults and threats on the picket line, to every household that has had a knock on the door in the middle of the night, to every mother who fears for her children's management at the lower reaches in areas where the working miners were in a minority. Some NCB officials wish the miners who stood by the NCB would vanish: others condone their victimization by erstwhile strikers saying, 'You've made your bed and you must lie on it'."

To which many working miners now reply ha, ha. Mr Walker's sentiments are shared by Mr MacGregor: but not his management at the lower reaches in areas where the working miners were in a minority. Some NCB officials wish the miners who stood by the NCB would vanish: others condone their victimization by erstwhile strikers saying, 'You've made your bed and you must lie on it'."

Even in the Nottinghamshire area there is bitterness. Some miners who worked throughout the strike left voluntarily after the strike had ended but before payment of the 5.2 per cent increase offered by the NCB in November 1983 had been agreed by the NUM and before the back payments had officially begun. However, as sweeteners to the working miners, interim payments of backdated increased pay were made to them before last Christmas. Those not on the books on April 22, 1983, have found that their final wage payments have suffered the deduction of those interim payments. For some this has meant the loss of £500 in arrears of wages disallowed by the NCB.

In mid-May I received a list of 24 young miners who worked during the strike. Their life since the strike has been made unbearable by the striking miners at home and down the pit. Another list of 14 arrived a few days later.

Both lists were given to the NCB. All the young men concerned had asked for transfer to other pits. On June 7 one in Yorkshire, whom I had advised not to accept redundancy, was interviewed and told he had to go. He still asked for a transfer, because although he was not willing to be half-murdered every time he went down his present pit, so he refused the redundancy, saying he wanted a transfer. But he was told, in front of witnesses, that nevertheless he would be recorded as having officially accepted redundancy.

Because last Wednesday the NCB knew I was going to write about it in *The Times*, this young man has since been offered the transfer he wanted. Another young man in Yorkshire received a letter from Mr P. M. Moulton, executive secretary at the NCB, dated June 4, to understand that the Area Management have been able to offer you redundancy, and that you have accepted the terms offered. That was three days before he was interviewed by the NCB trying to persuade him to take redundancy, which he refused and had never had any intention of accepting.

For months a working miner's wife has been on the edge of a breakdown. Her husband continues to work at the same pit but her house is night and day bombarded by bricks and uproot. She has had to move her handicapped 12-year-old son upstairs to a back bedroom with

no view, with her carrying him up and down, because it was unsafe for him to stay in a front room. She begged the NCB to help her move further away. She was refused help until last Wednesday, when I told the NCB I would write about it.

Likewise one working miner's wife forced out of her house is still made to pay the NCB instalments for a central heating system in a coal house which has been given to a miner who joined the strike. This has been going on since she moved last February to another NCB house where the rent is 60 per cent higher. On Thursday the NCB told me something may at last be done.

Obviously there are many other cases of working miners being monstrously treated of which I have not heard. It is not surprising that I get letters which say, "I will never cross a picket line again."

One working miner in Yorkshire was asked by the NCB during the strike. He regularly visited 53 pits and was instrumental in starting the drift back to work in Yorkshire, which was the first crack beginning the collapse of the strike. His reward was to be given another job at £4,000 a year less than he was previously earning. Next week he is due to return his car because he cannot keep up the payments.

There are some 2,000 jobs emerging at the new Selby coalfields. All working miners who want transfer could easily be accommodated there and striking miners have been so. The Stillingfleet NUM branch in the midst of the Selby complex recently augmented by an influx of striking miners. Has just passed a resolution welcoming Mr Scarrell's rule changes designed to restrict miners among other things, his members' rights of direct access to the courts on union matters. The Selby complex will be highly automated: Mr Scarrell's men can stop its operation by flicking a few switches.

Mr Scarrell will call a strike again when he is ready. The NCB will need all the help it can get from those who were loyal to it last time. The country needs these men, too. The intentions of the generals at the NCB in London may be good. Their performance in getting them executed by their non-commissioned officers in many of the pits is deplorable.

Some of the injustices I have mentioned are now being taken seriously, after months, because the NCB is afraid of the publicity I may give them; that should not have been necessary. But what about those I have not heard about?

In July the NUM annual conference meets, supposedly to be followed by a revision conference. Many miners believe that the conference will pass a blanket resolution approving all the rule changes, giving the NUM executive Eastern European style dictatorial power, and that therefore the rules revision conference may not even meet.

The NCB must immediately implement to the last syllable the pledge given by Mr Walker if it is to eradicate the feeling spreading through the coalfields that working miners were betrayed. Otherwise the next coal strike will be far more damaging than the last.

John O'Sullivan

## Salt in the wound of arms control

New York  
When the national government embarked upon its modest programme of disarmament in 1934, the Labour and Liberal Parties supported a Commons motion which regretted that "His Majesty's Government should enter upon a programme of disarmament certain to jeopardise international disarmament and to encourage a revival of a dangerous and wasteful competition."

International disarmament had, of course, been jeopardised for quite some time. British statesmen had long been turning a blind eye to Germany's violations of the Versailles treaty. It was felt that if the violations were acknowledged, then something would have to be done about them. Since it was plain that nothing was going to be done, unpleasantness would be avoided all round if the violations went unnoticed.

After all, ask diplomats reasonably, what can be done about arms control violations if the violator refuses to mend his ways? The other party could always renounce the treaty, of course. But that might jeopardise international disarmament and encourage a revival of a dangerous and wasteful competition.

In just that climate of opinion President Reagan decided to continue his adherence to the unratified Salt II treaty, this week. He had unearthed evidence of substantial violations of the treaty by the Soviet Union. But various philosophers took the view that these excesses were best ignored.

A number of arguments are advanced to justify this myopia. But the underlying theme is that nothing should be done that might jeopardise "the arms control process". In effect, arms control is no longer judged by results; it is felt to be a good in itself.

Are violations of arms accords therefore irrelevant to peace, AKA the arms control process? Not in the least. It is desirable, of course, that any violations should not be raised. However, it is essential that they should not be acknowledged by the violator since any admitted infraction - especially one which is not remedied - must cast doubt on the process itself.

The Soviets dutifully deny that

they have violated the Salt treaty. So their actions are therefore no threat to the arms control process. But the US, by pointing out these violations and openly threatening to halt treaty compliance in retaliation, offers a direct and fundamental threat to the principle of continuing discussion. To break the treaty is less culpable than to complain about the breach.

That might be an acceptable convention if the two political systems of East and West allowed for equal amounts of official duplicity. Both sides could then violate arms treaties in a quiet unassuming way and a rough equality in armaments might be maintained. But official concealment and persistent lying cannot be maintained in the American system of government. Cynical evasion of arms control here would be quickly detected, denounced and put right. Since everybody realises this, such evasion is unlikely to take place.

These double standards are expressed by the present Salt arrangements. Because the treaty has never been ratified, the Soviet Union refuses to "build down" to the permitted figure of 2,250 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles - a figure which has about 1,900 such SNDVs, is prevented by the "no undercut" agreement from exceeding the permitted level. And it complied this week with the sub-ceiling of 1,200 MIRV missile launchers even though this will mean "building down" by dismantling a Poseidon submarine in November.

What, then, persuaded President Reagan to comply with Salt on Monday? It was almost certainly not the arms controllers' belief that, freed from the "constraints" of Salt, the Soviet Union would at once embark on a vast missile expansion to 30,000.

It seems to have been a calculation that more time was needed to convince both America and its allies that unilateral compliance with arms control is simply a disguised form of unilateral disarmament. Given the curious reluctance to face unpleasant truths about the Soviet Union, will he have enough time?

P.O. Box

Mrs Thatcher figures in response to Government should be by the public benefit level to secure Prime Minister until the

the appropriate publish figure on structure. Not so, they and cost are indeed was reason given state earn in the element of the overhauling of income-concerned, levels simply independent.

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## FIGURES PLEASE

Mrs Thatcher's promise of future figures is not an adequate response to the demand that her Government's ideas on welfare should be given concrete shape by the publication of illustrative benefit levels. The delay threatens to undermine the entire, laudable endeavour of social security reform, and has been made worse by the reasons the Prime Minister gave for waiting until the autumn.

According to Mrs Thatcher, the appropriate moment to publish figures is after decisions on structure have been taken. Not so: the issues of structure and cost are inseparable. Cost, indeed, was the fundamental reason given for phasing out state earnings-related pensions. So far as the most enterprising element of the Fowler review – the overhaul and development of income-related benefits – is concerned, structure and benefit levels simply cannot be decided independently.

The difficulty with any system of income-related benefits is to avoid too rapid a withdrawal rate as earnings rise, because this creates a "poverty trap" – a situation in which any increase in earned income becomes worthless, because it is virtually wiped out by the corresponding loss of state benefits. But if the withdrawal rate is gradual – and it is the justifiable boast of Mr Fowler that his changes would reduce the poverty trap – then the Government faces another problem: how to provide enough for the destitute without also expensively providing benefits rather high up the income scale.

It is thus only when we see the figures that have been prepared for this review that we can judge the structure Mr Fowler now proposes. Naturally, there are problems with publication. Any social security change which is not lubricated with higher public spending creates losers, who in the nature of pressure group politics are more vociferous than those who gain; and a review which is intended to save money, however modestly, will create alliances of losers with political clout bearing little relation to the merits of their case. But the Government cannot keep us in the dark as to who those losers are likely to be. Estimates by outsiders, such as the respected Institute for Fiscal Studies, will soon begin to fill the vacuum. Nor is the Government so leak-proof that it can safely embark on a summer of suppression.

Its clumsy attempts at delay, moreover, daily increase the impression that ministers have much to hide. Of course this has to be balanced against the fear that "illustrative" figures will be translated into immutable fact by less careful politicians or newspapers. But the Government's excessive apprehension of this danger has misled it in the past, into the production of a green paper on 10-year public spending prospects which was singularly uninformative; failing even to make clear the underlying pressures.

There remains a real problem about timing. The Cabinet is engaged in the normal summer

battle over spending in the next two financial years, which cover the period in which Mr Fowler's reviews are intended to be implemented. The struggle is exacerbated, as regards social security, by the fact that the critical inflation rate for May (announced yesterday) is 2½ percentage points higher than the official forecast on which spring spending plans were based, an overshoot which could add nearly a billion pounds to social security costs. The Government is clearly reluctant to prejudice the struggle for immediate savings by publishing detailed figures for benefits in the years ahead.

However, though the Cabinet battle will bicker on all summer, Mr Norman Fowler's share of resources will be partly determined by next week. Levels to which the main benefits will be updated in November have to be announced shortly. Beyond that moment, there remains less excuse for delaying publication of illustrative figures for the future. If the Government wishes to retain maximum flexibility right through the public spending round, it must extend the period of "consultation" on social security reform. The fact that it is now in such a hurry, and so nervous of political resistance, is a consequence of its own failure to embark on reform until the second half of its second parliament. A green period is a green period – one for the widest informed consultation. We need to have the figures.

## THE CHALLENGE TO KOHL

Herr Helmut Kohl faces one of the toughest challenges of his chancellorship tomorrow, when he is due to address a rally in Hannover of Germans driven out from Silesia at the end of the Second World War and of those among their descendants who still identify themselves as "Silesians". The task would be difficult in any case, and Herr Kohl is the first Federal Chancellor in 20 years to be brave (or foolish) enough to attempt it. But this year it is made even more difficult by three circumstances. First, the "Biburg affair" once again focused the critical attention of the world on the Federal Republic's relationship to the Nazi past. Secondly, the Soviet Union has made the German-Polish frontier question and the alleged "revanchism" of the West German "Silesians" the centre of a propaganda campaign questioning Bonn's whole Ostpolitik. Thirdly, Herr Kohl's own qualities of leadership are being publicly doubted by senior members of his unruly coalition.

On the first count, we can hardly expect Herr Kohl to match the range, style and wisdom of Richard von Weizsäcker's magnificent May 8 homily to the Bundestag. But we may hope that he will, in his own homely fashion, manage to reiterate some of the historical truths which the Federal President there so eloquently expressed. Any just historical address must at least include the observation that the expulsion of the Silesians was the direct result of the war Hitler began; that, however, millions of

innocent people experienced terrible injustices, suffering and death, on the long march westward; that the expulsion of the Germans from their ancestral homeland in the East was followed by the (still more unjust) expulsion of millions of Poles from their ancestral homeland in the East; and that, as chancellor Kohl himself put it in his "state of the nation" speech in February, once-German Silesia has now become "Heimat" to these Polish expellees and their children.

It will not be easy to say this to an organization whose original motto to the rally was "Silesia remains ours", but the chancellor has a moral duty to say it unequivocally. At the same time, it will be only right and just if he, like President von Weizsäcker, chooses to praise the ex-Silesians for their early renunciation of the use of force, and for their great contribution to the rebuilding of West Germany.

It is also important for all Western Europe's relations with the Eastern bloc that the chancellor repeats what he unambiguously affirmed in his "state of the nation" speech: that West Germany has no territorial claim on Poland; nor will have in the future. Again, such an affirmation will be as little welcome to his audience as it will be to some members of his own party, and of Herr Franz Josef Strauss's CSU. That is a further reason for making it. For this speech is also an occasion for Herr Kohl to demonstrate his ability to cut

through at least one of those Gordian knots of factional and special interest in which his Government seems to be tied.

This month has not so far produced much evidence of this ability. While being damned with faint support by the CSU leader Herr Strauss, and directly criticized by the CSU interior minister, Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, he has allowed the CSU agriculture minister, Herr Ignaz Kiechle, to use West Germany's right of veto in the EEC for the first time. By so doing he has sacrificed his own long and loudly proclaimed commitment to majority voting inside the Community, to his short-term fear of losing farmers' votes, and of another row with the CSU. His own authority suffers from this more than the Community does. Meanwhile, the summit meeting of the leaders of the three coalition parties – "the meeting of the elephants" as Bonn's wits dubbed it – seems to have produced nothing more than a number of compromises on relatively minor legislative measures. Some commentators are already making comparisons with an earlier CDU leader, Ludwig Erhard, who in 1966 was toppled by his own party some months after losing an election in North Rhine-Westphalia. Rumours of Herr Kohl's political death are no doubt greatly exaggerated, and greatly premature. But it is not just the Silesians who will be listening very closely to what he has to say in Hannover tomorrow.

## BASHING BOTSWANA

The black-ruled states of Southern Africa have often paid a high price for supporting the cause of African liberation. In past years, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola have all suffered reprisals for harbouring nationalist guerrilla movements attempting to overthrow white rule. Since the focus of guerrilla activity moved to South Africa itself, every black state living in its shadow has been in danger of being caught up in the conflict.

The South African raid on Botswana therefore makes it but the latest victim. The South Africans claim that African National Congress guerrillas, having been expelled from Mozambique last year as a result of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique, are using Botswana as the most convenient infiltration route into South Africa. They attribute the sharp rise in the number of ANC attacks in South Africa this year to the Botswana connection.

What has particularly irked them is Botswana's refusal to enter into a security arrangement of the kind that Mozambique has been forced to make.

Botswana is an easy enough target. A land-locked country of meagre resources, it has no adequate means of protecting itself against South African raids or indeed of effectively controlling the activities of guerrillas which cross its borders. Despite its precarious position, Botswana has always chosen to spurn South African blandishments, preferring a resolute though peaceful stand against apartheid.

Its present plight deserves the strongest reaction from Western governments. For whatever reason Botswana was attacked yesterday, it can hardly be blamed for the turmoil that engulfs South Africa itself, as the South Africans imply. There the root cause is the 40-year legacy of apartheid.

There are further grounds for

concern about South Africa's raid on Botswana. It follows the Angola incident last month in which a covert military mission was caught close to oil installations in Cabinda. Both episodes signify a more aggressive South African policy towards neighbouring Black states, and also a greater indifference to the opinion of Western governments. The installation on Monday of a new government in Namibia, in defiance of Western governments' policy, is a further example of this trend.

The evidence suggests that hawks in the defence establishment in Pretoria are gaining ground over foreign policy makers who would prefer to seek a greater accommodation with the West. If this is so, then Western governments' need to send the strongest signals to Pretoria making clear that military might applied to South Africa's problems will not help it retain the residual sympathy it still has abroad.

## Agricultural surpluses

From Mr C. R. Miles  
Sir, In the absence of the political will or ability to deal with famine in parts of the world we have to deal with European food surpluses. Yesterday it was milk, today wheat, and dealing piecemeal with one commodity will throw pressure on others.

Most of the discussions fail to face the central problem: there is too much land at current levels of production for the demand.

We use resources beyond the fertility of the land to produce this

surplus, the main one being nitrogen fertilizer, and most of them use finite resources as their feedstock. All the improved techniques and varieties that have led to current yield levels have relied on ever-increasing amounts of nitrogen fertilizer.

It would be relatively simple and cheap to ration nitrogen fertilizer, and this could be used as a sensitive and flexible means of regulating production of nearly all crops without the need for distorting and expensive measures such as quotas on production.

Among the many advantages might be a return to rotations and a

greater use of our own resources; a redirection of research into more energy-efficient farming; a lowering of economic thresholds for other chemical inputs; environmental advantages, such as a lowering of nitrates in groundwater.

I hope there will be full public discussion of this option before any more appalling alternatives such as milk quotas are foisted upon us.

I am, Sir, etc,  
CHRISTOPHER MILES,  
Court Lodge Farm,  
Bletchingley,  
Surrey.  
June 1.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A challenging attitude to juries

From his Honour A. King-Hamilton  
Sir, Your article entitled "No challenge" (June 13) is timely. Abolition of the right to peremptory challenges is long overdue. Its abuse is patently obvious day after day, not infrequently to the fullest possible extent.

Two such instances readily come to mind. In the days when a defendant could make seven such challenges, I once tried a case in which there were seven defendants and each exercised his full right – 49 challenges. In my last trial at the Old Bailey (the Anarchists) the five defendants who pleaded not guilty each made the fullest use of the right to make three challenges.

In the course of a very long career at the Bar and on the Bench I have never known of an occasion when the right to make peremptory challenges having been exhausted, a defendant (a counsel) has then sought to challenge "for cause". Nor have I ever heard of such a challenge being made.

Is not the inference, therefore, that there never is a sufficiently good reason to justify the judge in upholding such a challenge?

But Sir, you are too modest; carrying *The Times* will also guarantee being challenged. I am, Sir, yours sincerely,  
ALAN KING-HAMILTON,  
Royal Air Force Club,  
128 Piccadilly, W1.  
June 13.

From Mr Nicholas Thorowgood  
Sir, Those who take it upon them to call for the abolition of the peremptory challenge seem to forget the origin of the right (to prevent the defendant's jury being packed against him) and to assume that the unscrupulous manipulation of the trial process is the exclusive preserve of the defence.

It is not generally appreciated that "the system" (prosecution, court administrators and judges) has enormous scope even today (perhaps even more today than formerly) to stack the cards against the defendant.

The prosecution can pack the dock with defendants with only the most tenuous connection between them, can choose the order in which they will appear in the indictment (a most useful device, that one) and it will take a great deal more than I have heard from the lips of those in authority to convince me that jury

panels are picked truly at random. There is a great deal of concern as to how juries are allotted cases to try.

I do not suggest that jurors are summoned for their supposed prejudices (though there is more than a suspicion that judges may be) but a panel of, say, 50 summoned from the same street can hardly be said to be a fair cross-section.

The fact that a dock-full of defendants, by pooling their challenges, can use their right to the point of abuse is at present the only counterweight to the abuses available to "the system". The difference is that this abuse is conducted in public whilst "the system" conducts its abuses in secret. There is a piquancy in the fact that the scope for abuse is proportional in each case to the number of defendants.

I do not think there is a responsible lawyer who would not be happy to see the end of challenges without cause shown (Crown's as well as defendant's) if, as a precondition, judges and jury panels were genuinely chosen by lot and the judiciary were given, and used, power to control prosecution abuses.

Yours etc,  
NICHOLAS THOROWGOOD,  
Garlands,  
Upper Basildon,  
Berkshire.  
June 13.

From Mr Michael Bromley-Martin  
Sir, I am one of those perfectly awful counsel who persistently challenge respectable citizens off juries in criminal trials. In addition to Mr Badenoch's experience (June 9) of *Daily Telegraph* jurors, I have noticed a worrying trend recently whereby some jurors of the kind he so vividly describes (pin-striped suit, haughty mien, etc) enter the jury box positively flouting a copy of the *Financial Times*.

Such gentlemen usually bear either highly impatient or thoroughly bored expressions. They are challenged off the jury, of course, for no other reason than that it is felt that if their obvious desire not to be a juror were thwarted, it might cloud their view of the defence in whose power it is to deliver them!

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BROMLEY-MARTIN,  
Queen Elizabeth Building,  
Temple, E.C.A.  
June 10.

### Faith in democracy

From Mr Alan Beith, MP for Berwick-upon-Tweed (Liberal)

Sir, Peter Kelner argues (Nature, June 5) that an election which produces an overall majority does not necessarily indicate that the voters have deliberately opted for coalition government. Of course not; nor does it indicate that there is a majority against the idea of coalition government.

The ballot paper does not ask that question. What such an election result does demonstrate, to the extent that the voting system allows it to do so, is that no party has the support necessary to have its right to rule as if it were a majority. The case for creating a coalition in those circumstances is that it brings together in government the representatives of a much larger section of the electorate than a minority government can do, and gives that government the prospect that it can not only get its agreed legislation through Parliament but can also expect a wide consensus of public support for that legislation.

The centre of Anglican public worship in the rural districts (as in most urban areas too) was, until the late sixties, not the Eucharist but Matins and/or Evensong.

By "the church service" almost all church people meant these, and not Holy Communion. The attempt, since that time, to make the Eucharist the principal service every Sunday has not attracted the younger people to church (not even when clothed in the contemporary "deathless prose" of Rite A). But the ruthless relegation of Matins to the lumber room has driven away not only many of the older people, but also many of the middle age-groups. Had it not been for this our parish churches would still muster larger congregations on Sunday mornings than at present they do.

Moreover, if the younger clergy had been trained in the study of the Prayer Book, of Hooker (Book V) and of Percy Dearmer's *Parson's Handbook*, as were so many of their precursors, perhaps even some of our present young people might have received from their rectors or vicars a glimpse of the splendours of Anglican public worship which our forebears not only frequented, but uncomplicatedly loved. A few of our teenagers are still captured by Shakespeare; it is not very surprising that few of them indeed are captured by Rite A every Sunday.

Faithfully yours,  
RONALD FRYER,  
BETTY FRYER,  
68 Grove Avenue,  
Chilwell,  
Nottinghamshire.  
June 2.

That is the lesson of Harold Wilson's action in 1974, which Mr Kelner quotes with apparent approval.

To expect a monarch to grant a dissolution to the leader of a minority, when someone else exists who is able to command a majority in the Commons, is to invite precisely the damage to the independence of the monarchy which Mr Kelner fears. In these circumstances there is no reason for the monarch to grant a dissolution of Parliament so long as there is someone who can command a majority and therefore form a government.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN BEITH,  
House of Commons.  
June 5.

### Future of universities

From Mr Victor L. Stater

Sir, I note that Mr James Pidditch, writing in your column (June 11) of the virtues of technical training, left university with a knowledge of Pythagoras and Ptolemy's *Almagest* – but could not do anything.

He now writes from an address in Cadogan Square. Surely this says something of the value of a liberal education?

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,  
VICTOR L. STATER,  
36 Grange Road, Chiswick, W4

### Rural Anglicanism

From Professor Emeritus and Mrs W. R. Fryer

Sir, Clifford Longley's report, and article today (June 8) about the decline of the Church of England in rural areas lead us to offer a comment. One of us grew up in the South Warwickshire countryside; both of us have spent great lengths of time there during our adult years. The centre of Anglican public worship in the rural districts (as in most urban areas too) was, until the late sixties, not the Eucharist but Matins and/or Evensong.

By "the church service" almost all church people meant these, and not Holy Communion. The attempt, since that time, to make the Eucharist the principal service every Sunday has not attracted the younger people to church (not even when clothed in the contemporary "deathless prose" of Rite A). But the ruthless relegation of Matins to the lumber room has driven away not only many of the older people, but also many of the middle age-groups. Had it not been for this our parish churches would still muster larger congregations on Sunday mornings than at present they do.

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Faithfully yours,  
RONALD FRYER,  
BETTY FRYER,  
68 Grove Avenue,  
Chilwell,  
Nottinghamshire.  
June 2.

### Nuclear reactors in US

From the General Secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association

Sir, I was surprised to see Pearce Wright's report (May 24) that the "American electricity generating and nuclear power industries have discarded the pressurized water reactor type of atomic power station".

A number of us visited the States last autumn and spoke to a number of the leading electric utilities over there.

While none of them had any plans to build more nuclear power stations in the next few years, most of them thought that circumstances would change and that nuclear construction might again become feasible towards the end of this decade depending on the rate of growth of the United States economy.

No one had decided to abandon the PWR type reactor, but it is true that the industry is working up a standardized design, which Mr Pearce Wright refers to as the LWR. However, that is only a change of initials, not of basic reactor type.

Incidentally, the overwhelming reason that the United States has not ordered any PWRs for the last few years, any more that it has ordered any large new coal-fired plants, is economic.

In particular, it is related to the financial hazards of building any large power plants (coal or nuclear) given the financial obstacles erected by the present regulatory requirements, both nuclear and non-nuclear, in the United States.

The notion which has gained ground over here that the United States has dropped the PWR reactor *per se* is quite false.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN LYONS, General Secretary,  
The Engineers' and Managers' Association,  
Station House,  
Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey.  
June 6.

### Not fair game for the sportsman

From Sir Derek Barber

Sir, The refusal of Government to consider the addition of curlew and redshank, amongst other species, to the quarry list epitomises two fundamental issues in sensible land management.

First is the need for all the unprejudiced who cherish our countryside to recognise fully the manifold relationships between some field sports and the maintenance of landscape and wildlife habitats.

Unquestionably, because the evidence is inescapable, without red grouse and the shooting interest the heather moorland, which is high on the list of landscapes beloved by the public, would be eroded to an even greater extent. And without a sporting interest England and Wales would be clothed in fewer woods, to accommodate peasants and there would be fewer farming practices designed to succour the partridge which have a spin-off in blunting the raver edges of cereals production.

The second issue is a matter of practical relations. As someone who, incidentally, between the ages of 16 and 40 accounted for a fair share of all the grouse, gamebirds and wild duck shot in that period, I was honoured in 1983 by the British Association for Conservation and Shooting to present the Jeffrey Harrison Memorial Lecture. A main thrust of my address was the need to be sensitive to developing public attitudes.

The practical conservationist, if freed from moral constraints, acknowledges the contribution that shooting makes. On the other hand, both the public and the conservation lobby can have little sympathy for those who argue for such as the curlew to return to the lawful shootable list.

For there is all the difference in the world between a fat mallard hanging on a poulterer's hook and the elegant, musical bird which is associated in the public mind with summer walks in the hills. To ignore this and similar issues in the nonsense of debating whether or not curlews are estate or whether the population can withstand shooting pressure is to hasten the day when field sports are as dead as Charles St John and Peter Hawker.

This is not a question of "wet" and "dry" attitudes; it is simply a question of good housekeeping in the countryside. The Government deserves to be congratulated on a sensible decision.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK BARBER,  
The Manor Farm,  
Stanley Poulange,  
Winchcombe,  
Gloucestershire.  
June 12.

### Protecting golden eagle

From the Director (Scotland) of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Sir, We were concerned by your report (May 30) of an application, since refused, for a licence to kill a golden eagle allegedly responsible for lamb deaths in Glenelg, in the Scottish Highlands. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 such a licence can only be granted for preventing serious damage to livestock.

Nobody denies that some golden eagles occasionally kill lambs, but there is absolutely no proof that 90 were killed in Glenelg in 1984. In the unlikely event of the golden eagles feeding exclusively on lambs, 90 would provide far more food than a pair with young could ever require during the short period when lambs are vulnerable to eagles.

Those who would persecute eagles often conveniently overlook the harsh physical and climatic problems faced by highland sheep and the fact that high lamb mortality can be commonplace. Most of the lambs eaten by eagles are in fact taken as carrion.

It is vital to establish the true cause of lamb deaths in Glenelg, which is what the RSPB and Nature Conservancy Council are seeking to do in co-operation with local farmers. Using the golden eagle as a scapegoat is simply not good enough.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK HAMILTON, Director  
(Scotland),  
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Scottish Office,  
17 Regent Terrace,  
Edinburgh.  
June 13.

### Graffiti as art

From Mr Bernard Kaukas

Sir, The plea by Sir Evans (June 12) that graffiti should be welcomed as legitimate form of self-expression of youth culture struck a responsive chord. Referring to the aftermath of the great fire of London, Swift had this to say:

Scarcely had this unhappy nation recovered these finest (sic – now rare, OED) disasters, when the abomination of play-houses rose up in this land: from hence hath an inundation of obscenity flowed from the court and overpread the walls of holy temples with exorbitant representations of the members of generation; nay, so soon had they learnt to spell, but they had wickedness enough to write the names thereof in large capitals; an enormity observed by travellers to be found in no country but England.

Apart from the deplorable decline in orthography, *plus ça change*.

Yours truly,  
BERNARD KAUKAS,  
13 Lynwood Road,  
Ealing W5.  
June 12.

## ON THIS DAY

JUNE 15 1858  
Since the Congress of Vienna (1815) Austria had predominated in Italy as a guarantee against French aggression there. In January 1859 Count Cavour, a statesman in the kingdom of Piedmont, signed an alliance with the French emperor Napoleon III and war was declared against Austria.

### THE FRENCH THROUGH AMERICAN EYES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir... It would be easy to infer that the total overthrow of Austrian power, though of more or less advantage to the Italians themselves, might not be unattended with danger to the rest of Europe. This, however, is but a small part of the question. I have just remarked that the home difficulties and weaknesses of the French Government do not prevent it from making war...

It is on the one hand (as sad experience seems to prove), the French are too deficient in practical judgment and political common sense to remain long quiet under a constitutional Government. It is equally certain, on the other hand, that they are too intelligent and high-spirited to remain long quiet under a despotism. We have seen unmistakable symptoms of this within a few years...

The first is the peculiar nature of French patriotism. In one sense they are the least, and in another the most patriotic people in Europe. The distinction may be most conveniently expressed by defining their patriotism as entirely external. Of internal patriotism, as understood and practised by Englishmen and Americans, they have scarcely an idea. A Frenchman's conception of the Government is something that will give him a place or do something for him. Supporting a political party for the mere sake of the principle involved is a flight of imagination to which he cannot be brought. With the Government, his creed is that of the pious editor: "I do believe that I should give what's his, unto Caesar..."

But, introduce a foreign element, and the whole is changed. The Government practices as the Frenchman a political theories; he may under its ban, and never have anything good to expect from it; still he will support it to the last against the stranger. He will sacrifice in that support his principles and his interests, his convictions and his wishes. The sentiment "Our country, right or wrong" attributed to an American Commodore, ought to have originated with a Frenchman, for there are no people who carry it out so thoroughly as the French. The present war is a case in point. "The patriot war is a case in point. War: a civilian in the country wanted war; all classes except the army were opposed to it; but, once entered upon, once made a national matter, the whole people entered round as one man in favour of it."

Why did they do so? Not, as some say, because they are so enslaved as to have no will of their own, but because the French are essentially a military people, not merely in their capacity for war, but in their love of it. A Frenchman takes to war naturally, as an Englishman does to hunting, or an American to making speeches – for the sake of the thing itself. It is his pet avocation.

Finally, the French are about the vainest people in the world, and being also the fondest of war, it necessarily follows that the most grateful food to their vanity is military glory. For "glory" they will do anything, and suffer anything. Every spark of liberty may be broken out, every branch of industry withered, every family in mourning, so long as bulletins come telling that 10,000 Frenchmen have thrashed 30,000 Austrians or Russians, or Prussians, or whatever they may be.

Thus we see that whenever the French Government is in trouble at home it is under fearful temptation to make war abroad, as the most convenient and certain solution of its domestic difficulties. But this is not all. Not only is war convenient to keep the people in order, but it is necessary to keep the army in order.

A large and highly petted army is necessary to the French empire... Putting all these considerations together, and viewing them by the light of recent experience, I arrive at this startling but (to my mind) inevitable conclusion – that so long as the present French Emperor's reign lasts Europe will never be sure of four years' consecutive peace.

L'Empire c'est la Paix is one of the most stupendous falsehoods ever put forth by man. Like some similar inventions of the first Empire, it is only a contrivance for throwing dust into the world's eyes on a gigantic scale. No; the Empire is essentially and necessarily war.

Does this assertion seem extravagant? Look at the simple fact of the case thus far. The Orleans family (whom it is so easy and fashionable to abuse since their overthrow) gave France a free Government and Europe peace for 18 years. The empire, which was to give tranquillity to Europe in exchange for a nation's liberties, is in its seventh year, and we have already had two sanguinary wars, one of them not yet finished, perhaps only beginning.

AN AMERICAN WHO HAS LIVED MANY YEARS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.  
Baden-Baden, June 10.

From Professor H. MacL. Currie  
Sir, Last autumn at the Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna in Rome, there was an exhibition of graffiti from New York entitled "La Frontiera dell'Arte". Yours truly,  
H. MACL. CURRIE,  
25 West Street,  
Yarm,  
Cleveland.  
June 12.

### Beating off bees

From Mr Lionel Kass

Sir, I was recently attacked by a swarm of angry bees.

I panicked and ran as fast as I could, arms flailing.

I have since heard several versions of how I should have reacted – none with much authority.

Can one of your readers tell me what would have been the best way to react in these circumstances? Yours faithfully,  
LIONEL KASS,  
48 Howard Walk,  
Hamstead Garden Suburb, N2.  
June 3.















## TRAVEL

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Legend lives on along the Rhine and so do the beer puddles, as Michael Watkins discovered

## Castles, coal and cuckoo clocks

If it is all the same to you, I'd rather skip Düsseldorf. It seems presumptuous to claim intimacy with a place one has known for 15 minutes, the time it took my taxi from the airport to where KD German Rhine Line's Britannia lay tied up.

Most passengers had boarded in Rotterdam the previous evening, sailing in the early morning to reach Düsseldorf by 8pm where others joined ship for, space available, KD will tailor a cruise to your requirements. The full six days' cruise is from Rotterdam to Basel or vice versa, but you may, as several did, embark or disembark at various points along the 500 mile route. In this respect and others (I cannot speak too highly of the crew's courteous efficiency), KD Line is a paragon.

The commercial over, I must slot things into perspective by saying that the first leg of the odyssey was as dreary as any I have made. But I was restored by the glorious sight of Cologne's Gothic cathedral. I am not sure that "Gothic" isn't stretching a point since, from start to finish, the building spans from 1248 to 1880; but "glorious" must be incontestable. Along the nave was a flowing silence, the tread of tourists muted, as if in the presence of something inexplicable, a miracle perhaps. In the last 90 per cent of Cologne was destroyed by bombing but the cathedral remained intact. If this was not a miracle, you could say instead that it was grace, saving grace.

Outside the cathedral something was wrong. At first I could not fathom what it was: the railway station was over there, Café Reichard served rich cakes on fine china, the Roman-Germanic Museum was bang opposite... and that was it everything was too bang opposite. A cathedral, any great building, should have space but this was impossible.

Cologne, famous for its cathedral and for its eau-de-cologne, had little else to hold me. There was the same jazzy shops selling jeans and sex aids, the same endless young buying them. Hönstrasse was a bawdy reflection of every other high street.

When, in a gallery window, I glimpsed an 18th-century print of Cologne I knew it was time to return to a deck-chair, to be tucked in a turtan rug and lap up by bouillion.

After three hours in Cologne we sailed: "The progressive little town (of Wesseling) concentrates its economic activity on the synthetic production of liquid fuel..." But lunch was excellent. Throughout the cruise, chef followed the cuisine of the region we traversed. Now that is a stroke of genius.

Königswinter seemed promising in the mid-afternoon. Here is the Drachenfels, a rocky summit with a ruined tower where the dragon was slain by Siegfried who, by bathing in its blood, became invincible. There is a local wine called Drachenfels - Dragon's Blood - which is similarly effective. From the peak, approached by rack-railway, the Rhine view is superb. Indeed, Königswinter itself charmed at first sight.

Then I saw it for what it was: a charming town under layers of make-up. Shops burst with cuckoo clocks, beer steins, meerschaum pipes and walking sticks. Brasserie music burst from the Biergarten Frazz where I could see couples swaying to the tunes, beer puddles in amber puddles.

Passing the blackened stumps of the former Ludendorff Bridge where, in March 1945, the first American troops crossed the Rhine, we moored last night at Koblenz, at the junction of the Moselle and the Rhine, sailing again at 4.40am. Not that one is expected to do anything to help at that hour; the Britannia simply gurgled contentedly on her way. By eggs and bacon time the world had changed.

Gone were the generating stations, the cooling towers and refineries. Here was the Rhine of one's inner mind, haunt of legends, temptresses of maidens pining in their færie towers.

The river narrowed, threading itself through a steep gorge, sometimes vine-covered, sometimes planted with groves of orange trees whose flaps lifted at our passing, exposing figures who squinted, scratched and yawned. Castles dominated the landscape: Gothic castles, Wagnerian castles, Bram Stoker castles, magnificently daunting every one. I had never seen so many castles. They proliferated, as semi-detached villas do in Suburbia, yet with no sense of apology. There was Marksburg, the best preserved, thought to have been built by Eberhard II von Eppstein in the 13th century. Three miles before, we had passed Lahneck on its precipitous crag, belonging to the Archbishop of Mainz and first recorded in 1226 while three miles beyond stood baroque Liebenek, built about 1700. Liebenek and Sternberg are separated only by a wall and a moat; the story goes that they belonged to two quarrelling brothers and they are known as Feindliche Brüder, Enemy Brothers.

Phitzgrabenstein, built by King Ludwig the Bavarian in 1326, is a fortress in the middle of the Rhine, fanciful, featured in a thousand posters. At Lorelei dwelt the nymph who lured boatmen to their death by her singing; until she herself, overcome by love, plunged to

her own watery grave. Die Sieben Jungfrauen are the seven maidens turned into rock in revenge for resisting the river god's advances. A rotten joke.

Yet this is not a river to joke about. The Rhine is not a frivolous river like Jamaica's Rio Grande. It is more a Hindu river, like Mother Ganges, darkly fabled, belonging to disturbed spirits rather than to ecstasy. Those castles were not built lightly-headedly, their purpose was repressive, sinister, and in their time they witnessed more spectacles of siege than masquerade. One looks at them in awe, for they are truly awe-inspiring and they are built with chilling grandeur.

That afternoon there was a coach outing to Heidelberg, which I loved at first sight. The coach pulled up at the Theater Heuss Bridge so that we could gawk at medieval roof-tops across the River Neckar. The castle, once residence of the Counts Palatine, overlooks the town and it was from here that Count Ruprecht I founded the university in 1385.

I thought Heidelberg a marvellously musical place. In Universitätsplatz a double-bass guitar and saxophone were surrounded by a group of students tapping their feet in rhythm. Outside the Weisser Schan Restaurant two girls with

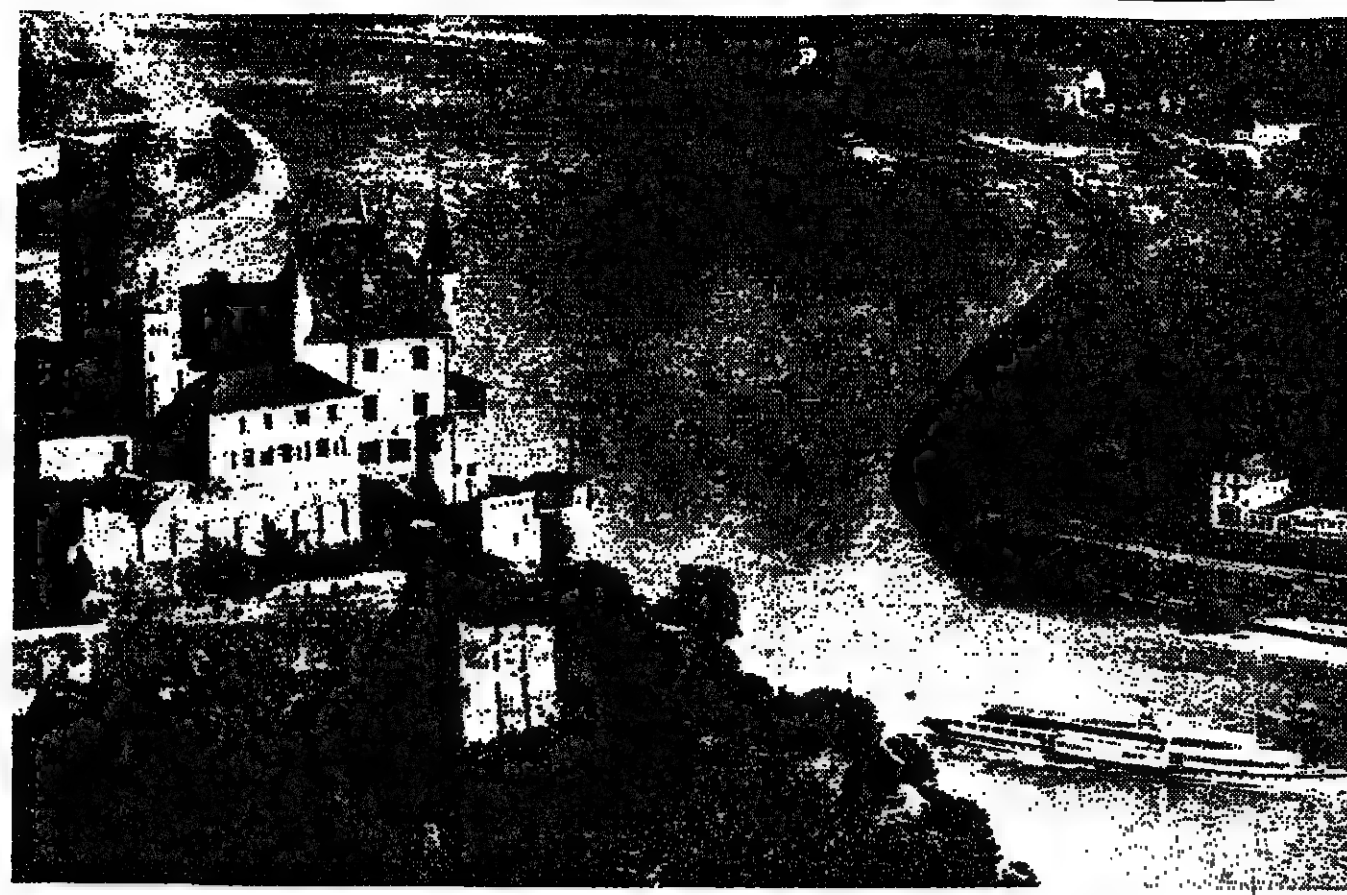
mousy hair and spectacles saved earnestly at violin and cello. There was no cap on the pavement to catch falling pigeon; they were playing for pure enjoyment. And when it started raining they didn't pack up and belt for cover, they played on, their specs misting up. In the castle courtyard, on a makeshift stage, a rehearsal for Figaro was in progress. At least, it might have been Figaro, I'm not reliable in these matters, but it was very gussy in that Mozart way.

We had dinner in a wine cellar where a fat man in silly Bavarian shorts with green braces squeezed an accordion throughout the meal. He sang as well, pausing only to knock back beer and wipe away the froth and sweat with a handkerchief. Music is usually unhelpful to my digestion, but my vibes were so attuned to Heidelberg that I forgave him everything.

Our penultimate stop was Strasbourg, where I bought a small tin of Joie gras for 113 francs and spent ages looking at the Comput Ecclésiastique in the cathedral. Pre-Heath Robinson, the astronomer's clock is all chariots and cherubs, suns and moons and signs of the zodiac, skeleton and Father Time, sickle and all. The 12 apostles high above the altar were illuminated, as was the detailed pulpit carving, but on a coin-operated time-switch: "Very French", someone whispered impudently.

I liked Strasbourg too. I liked the half-timbered medieval houses like Maison Kammerzell and the eccentric little attic windows the size of those in a doll's house. There were rather rude post cards caricaturing Mrs Thatcher and everyone seemed under 18 years old; gendarmes stood with their hands on their hips, one knee slightly knicked in the pose adopted by Miss World contenders.

On my way to Basle-Mulhouse Airport I tried to sum up the cruise. I approved of the Rhine because it has the face of a tradesman more than a playboy. Barges laden with coal swish by every few minutes. It is also a lived-by river. You see men working in their gardens, women peeking from behind net curtains, youngsters falling out of canoes, cows munching grass in that dreamy, myopic way. But there is something vicious about cruising along a river. You do not begin to understand it any better than you do a person met at cocktail party; it is a fleeting acquaintanceship.



Cat and mouse: Burg Katz, said to have been built to counter Burg Maus, further down the Rhine

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## TRAVEL NEWS

An increasing number of charter-flight bargains are being introduced for summer flights to "the United States and Canada. Jetset has produced a special "Poundwise" programme devoted entirely to charter flights, with prices starting at £299 return for flights from Gatwick or Manchester to New York or Toronto.

Another operator, American Airplan, is offering charters to 14 destinations in the USA, with departures from Gatwick, Manchester or Stanstead, with fares ranging between £279 and £349 return.

## Pitch your tent

Eurocamp, which specializes in Continental self-drive camping and caravanning holidays, has come up with a "regional choice" offer which cuts more than 50 per cent off summer holiday prices. Holidaymakers can nominate one of 12 regions in the seven European countries where Eurocamp operates and the company chooses the actual camp-site. Under this scheme a 14-night holiday in France for two adults would start at £159 including ferry crossing and holiday insurance. Children under 14 travel free. Eurocamp, Tatton Street, Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 6BG (0563 3844).

## Jo'burg jaunt

Poundstretcher, a British Airways subsidiary, is giving a £30 discount to holidaymakers flying to Johannesburg and buying either seven Holiday Inn vouchers or seven nights' accommodation at Southern Sun city hotels. The offer applies to the period until June 24 or between August 25 and November 7, except for Friday or Saturday departures.

## Winter draws on

Price increases on Thomson Holidays' 1985-86 winter sports programme have been kept to less than 5 per cent and the company says 3,000 holidays are cheaper than last season.

Philip Ray

## Amsterdam Poster

For a free copy of an attractive 55cm x 50cm poster together with our brochure on individual inclusive holidays to this beautiful city, write to: Time Off Ltd., 2a Chester Close, London SW1X 7BD.

## Discreet charms of deepest Hampshire

Just as bottoms on seats mean profits for airlines and theatres, so bodies on beds are the foundation of the hotelkeepers' wealth. Hence the large numbers of weekend breaks, mid-week mini-holidays, gastronomic, hobby, fitness, musical, wine and murder weekends. They are all designed to fill beds, bar stools and restaurant tables at times when business would be slack without special financial or entertainment incentives.

So city centre hotels which are packed with businessmen all week lay on weekend breaks to woo them back with their families. Atmospheric country inns already packed at weekends offer mid-week discounts to fill their beds on Tuesday nights. And places that do a roaring trade from Easter through to Halloween try every ruse from bricklaying to black-gemmon breaks to drum up enough winter business to keep their key staff employed all the year round.

Swimming against the tide of special events and tariffs this coming winter will be Chewton Glen Hotel at New Milton, in Hampshire. What is surprising about the decision to opt out is that the promotional events

staged there in previous winters were seen as a success by both guests and management.

I went to one, a *cuisine gourmande* weekend in February for which Chef Marc Haebertin of the three star Auberge de l'Île in Alsace cooked dinner on the Saturday evening. Why any top class chef is prepared to lay his reputation on the line by doing a one night stand in a strange kitchen puzzles me still because cooking at three star level is about controlling every phase of the process: from buying the ingredients through preparation, cooking and service. Despite a certain amount of improvisation in the kitchen - the right kind of strainer for making *knegla*, or noodles, was nowhere to be found - the meal was much enjoyed by those who liked the old fashioned tastes of traditional Alsatian cuisine.

## TRAVEL NOTES

Chewton Glen Hotel, New Milton, Hampshire (04252 5341). From now until the end of June a three-night stay at the hotel with continental breakfast, table d'hôte dinner, coffee, serving and VAT costs £134 per person, per night sharing a standard double room. From July 1 until the end of October the same arrangement costs £142 per person.



Beaulieu River

The reason that cracking log fires will be the showiest performance at Chewton Glen when the nights draw in again is that this is what the hotel's guests say they want. According to David Brockett the general manager, "the special weekends were certainly worth while, but we had people asking to book when there was nothing on. They wanted to avoid the events. What most people come here for is to relax and be quiet and have nothing organized at all".

Perhaps that is as it should be

for the place that *The Good Hotel Guide* calls the "prima donna assoluta among English country house hotels". High standards of comfort and service are Chewton Glen's chief claim to fame, plus a Michelin rosette for its cooking. Pleasant gardens shield the hotel from its dullish surroundings on the edge of the New Forest. Bourne-mouth is nine miles away and Southampton 20. Beaulieu Motor Museum and Buckler's Hard on the Beaulieu River are local attractions.

So are the dozens of antique and bric à brac shops in the area. On the principal that quite good old things very often cost less than very ordinary new ones, I find the second hand trade in domestic artefacts, as opposed to works of art, as good an excuse as any for country pottering. If you are looking for a tea set I commend the back streets of Bourne-mouth to you. Good and bad, they are there in touching numbers, relics of many a genteel household whose last member retired to the seaside.

Shona Crawford Poole

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## SHOPPING

By Beryl Downing

## DESIGN FILE

## Eye for the inside story

When does interior decorating become interior design? When the service is performed by a member of the British Institute of Interior Design, says its new president, Michael Giles.

In his inaugural speech this week, he pledged himself to raising standards "even further" to prevent the profession from falling into disrepute at the hands of untrained and unskilled practitioners.

It is a cry which goes back to 1897, when the Institute was founded. At that time Master Decorators were complaining that "their honourable craft was being degraded by unworthy, unskilled and inartistic workmanship" by people who were not properly qualified.

This is just as true today, says Mr Giles, who is head of the design company Godfrey Giles & Co, which was founded by his grandfather in 1886.

"Too many people are frightened by the idea of employing an interior designer and think



Giles: standards call their 'little jobs' are not worthy of professional help", he says. "But in fact employing a qualified designer can save a lot of expensive mistakes."

He recommends that anyone contemplating professional interior design should ask the Institute's advice, whether for a single room or an entire palace. Membership of the Institute requires suitable qualifications and at least seven years' experience.

Education is another important aspect of the Institute's work. It receives enquiries about careers in interior design from 1,500 school leavers each year and tries to channel them towards courses at 55 colleges, recognized by the Institute. These do not include any private schools of design.

At the moment there is nothing to stop anyone with half an eye for colour and the other to the main chance from setting up as an interior decorator. Michael Giles wants to make quite sure that we are all made aware of the difference between his members and the "Sloane Ranger fringe-on-a-lampshade lot".

The British Institute of Interior Design head office is at 1c Devonshire Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham (0602 221255).

## CONSUMER NEWS

## Cool on the customers

More than four in ten shoppers had cause to complain about a product or service last year, yet a quarter of them did nothing about it, says a survey by the Office of Fair Trading.

The survey covered a range of goods and services from food and furniture to electrical repairs and holidays. The cost of unsatisfactory items varied from 55p to £2,358.

People who complained seemed to do best with clothing, textiles and footwear. Response to complaints about building work, holidays and professional services were below average.

In his 1984 report Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of Fair Trading, said that there was greater willingness in commercial circles to take the customer's point of view, but he felt the survey showed there was no room for complacency in shops and the service industries and that there is still some way to go.

Those who thought consumer protection was a dead duck will have to brush up their Sale of Goods Act.

If you do not have a regular maintenance contract and own a Tl Creda washing machine, tumble dryer, cooker or spin dryer, you can take advantage of a reduced price service charge until June 30.

Tl are offering a full service for a fixed price, including VAT, which will save about £10 on each appliance. The cost of any parts needed will be extra. But they will be guaranteed for 12 months. A washing machine is the kitchen appliance which is most likely to perform better with regular servicing.

## Oriental treasures underfoot

Susan Karada

Kelims, rich and rare or cheap and colourful, come from Tibet and Turkey. Less expensive than pile carpets, they look as good on a wall as on the floor.



Woven wonder: lozenge pattern kelim from Rufus Reed's exhibition

## 6 Examples range from truly tribal to intricately beautiful

Many were also westernizing their traditional designs in the hope of capturing a mass market, but fortunately two of Black's contacts in Turkey, both admirers of antique rugs, financed a project which has resulted in a renaissance of traditional designs and methods.

During this time interior decorators "discovered" kelim. Private buyers followed their lead, largely because they are much less expensive than pile carpets, and now even the trade has taken some interest. "Ten or fifteen years ago at international carpet conferences nobody even mentioned them. These days you will get five or six learned papers on them each year."

The examples in the exhibition range from the truly tribal to the intricately beautiful. A broad runner with geometrically patterned ends and a wide head of plain colour in the middle, like an American Indian blanket costs £3,250, an early 19th century Persian Selma kelim, patterned all over with pine cone shapes and decorated with delicate flowers is about £2,250.

When comparing the prices of antique rugs and ones made recently in traditional designs a rough guide is to add a nought. The original antique version of a modern rug at £800 will cost £8,000 - if you can find it. The quality the modern ones lack is sheen, something akin to patina on furniture, which can only come from use.

Among the less expensive modern pieces which appealed to me in the exhibition was a 5ft 11in x 3ft 6in kelim featuring the tree of life in a slightly faded madder with birds and borders in blue, yellow, green and grey, £180. A similar piece of finer quality was priced at £600, showing the value placed on the clearer delineation of the woven shapes.

David Black tries to encourage clients to think of kelim as art for the walls, rather than for the floor. But if you insist on walking on your treasures, it is important to use underlay. He supplies a special one imported from Germany free with antique rugs or at £6 per square metre with modern ones. You can put it under any type of rug, on top of carpet or on wood floors and it really does stop rucking and "creeping".

If old rugs do become torn or stained, he also offers a repair service by his own workshop and a cleaning service. "You should never have a hand-made oriental rug dry cleaned," he advises. The surface gets cleaned but a mud form at the bottom of the knots and eventually the rug will disintegrate.

Kelims from Afghanistan are the highlight of a collection of 750 pieces on show at The Hollywood Arms, 45 Hollywood Road, London SW10.

Alistair Hull, who has been selling kelim for 13 years, is one of the few dealers still allowed to visit Afghanistan. Immediately after the invasion he travelled round the rug-making areas dressed like a Russian and with two hefty Afghan friends, avoiding the battles and collecting rugs the villagers were selling in order to survive.



A stitch in time: women expertly repairing a kelim at David Black's workshops

He came back from his latest buying trip this week and is showing kelim from the northern and, more unusually, the southern areas.

The northern rugs are in brilliant reds, oranges and blues and are particularly hardwearing. A 5ft by 4ft would cost about £25, a 20ft x 14ft about £500.

The southern Balouch rugs are in darker colours, very finely woven and highly prized by collectors. A small runner, 7ft x 1ft 9 in, originally made for the edge of a tent, costs £160, a fine dowry rug can reach £750 to £1,000.

These are made by 12-year-old girls and kept in their wedding chests to use for special occasions or to barter for a horse or other vital domestic asset. In very subtle colours they take about two years to weave on flat looms and in stripes no more than 3/4ft wide. They are not everybody's choice and Alistair Hull is one of the few dealers to handle them.

But, he says, there has been a considerable increase in interest during the past two years as more and more people have recognized the charm and decorative possibilities of flat weave rugs.

## 6 The nomadic weavers each have their own colours and symbols

The nomadic life led by the weavers combined with the inaccessibility of the places they inhabit has meant that traditional designs and techniques have continued unaltered for centuries for centuries.

There are the vivid and vigorous Maimans rugs, intricate embroideries from the Turkmen tribes of Soviet Central Asia, delicate work from the Hazara peoples of the North West Frontier, exotic colour from the Koochi gypsies in Afghanistan and bold applied designs in the Uzbeki folkwork from Western China.

Each ethnic group, tribe and even family has its own combination of colours and symbols and many will be on display.

The exhibition, which also includes a rare selection of kelim smuggled out of Iran is open from noon to 9pm until June 23.

At Raymond Benardout in Knightsbridge there is a collection of 80 kelim from the 17th to the mid-19th century, selected over 14 years by a discriminating enthusiast, Bertram Fraenkel of West Germany.

All are very fine examples from Anatolia, Persia and the Caucasus, including an early 18th-century prayer kelim from eastern Anatolia at £27,500. It is one of five known pieces and the only one outside a museum.

Other examples are mainly in the £2,500 to £10,000 category and there are smaller pieces - bags and fragments - from £500. They will be on show until June 22, daily from 9am to 6pm.

The fourth exhibition will take place at the Centaur Gallery, 82 Highgate High Street, London N6 from July 8 to 21 (11am to 6pm). It is one of a series of shows with the romantic title, Out of the Nomad's Tent, run by Edinburgh dealer Rufus Reed.

All his kelim come from Turkey, where he has lived and which he now visits regularly, tramping round for about three weeks, living very cheaply and covering about 5,000 kilometres in search of unusual pieces.

He specializes in affordable kelim - 90 per cent of his stock is under £250, even large 15ft x 8ft pieces which many dealers do not handle. Most of the designs are strongly geometric and in some cases startling juxtapositions of colour which make a powerful impact when used as wall decorations.

His advice on their maintenance is not to use them in halls or under dining tables where they will get too much wear and never to clean them with detergent. If you are not having them professionally cleaned by a

specialist use a mild soap and water solution, dry flat and take care of the ends and edges, which are frail. On his travels round Britain he comes into contact with cleaners and repairers and will recommend experts to his clients.

Whatever price you are prepared to pay for a kelim, you should consider the recommendations of an expert in oriental rugs, Jack Frances, head of the Islamic department at Sotheby's. Each year he sees more than 8,000 rugs in the saleroom, compared with the few hundred handled by most dealers.

## 6 You should follow the advice of an expert in oriental rugs

"First, condition is of the utmost importance. A kelim is made like a tapestry with only a warp and a weft and once you lose the weft you lose the structure."

"Second, look for clean, clear colours. Colours that are bleeding may run further when cleaned. Whites should be white. If they have been chemically treated they will tend to yellow."

"Third, consider what you are going to do with your kelim. Forget it for heavy use, it simply will not stand constant traffic. But it is good for hanging, or for settees and banquettes and superb for large cushions."

"Fourth, the wool should feel quite hard and should have lustre. A good wool absorbs dye and is crisp, a poor wool is flat."

"Finally, there are three broad types of rug to consider: a quartered rug, where one quarter is repeated to make the design, a half rug, where right and left or top and bottom are similar, and a free lance rug."

"The last is one where a single designer has been responsible for the whole and the result, although in fact asymmetrical, looks symmetrical. They are the ones I would look for."

## Sharp shirts for women

This is the season of the big shirt. But have you seen one worn by anyone with shortish legs and a less than swan-like neck? It would look better on a penguin.

There is always a market, though, for a well-tailored shirt and women have been raiding the smart Jarmyn Street men's shops for years - Lauren Beall is a frequent shopper there. If you don't happen to have a figure like hers, the problem is to find a traditional city style in men's shirting cut for women. A company called Sparklers is filling the gap.

"We aren't trying to be trendy, we just want to produce quality at a good price and to avoid all the things that drive us mad - like having your shirt cuffs somewhere near your ankles," says Lexie Douglas who started the company with her sister Henrietta Metherell. The results are neat, well made shirts in broad or narrow stripes in blue/grey, pink or scarlet or in pale pink or yellow Oxford cloth. There is one classic style in three sizes - 10-12, 12-14 and 14-16, all made in Folkestone from British cotton for a remarkably low £16.50 (£12 p&p). Sparklers Shirts are at Eythorne House, Eythorne, near Dover, Kent (0304 830424).

## Sew easy

Hand smocking is one of the prettiest decorations for children's dresses, but it is expensive to buy and tedious to do. Helen Winslip has come up with a perfect compromise - a ready-to-sew kit. It contains the cut-out pieces to make up the dress, and the front and back are already pleated - the fiddly bit - so all you do is the embroidery. Stranded cotton is included.



Child's play: the end product

The fabric is Viscella in cream, pale or light blue, pale yellow or tangerine, and sizes are 6-9 months £14, 12-18 months £14.50, 18 months-2½ years £15 and 2-3½ years £16, all including postage. The smocked dress kit is available from Fabricate, Perrygrapp, Ludchurch, Narberth, Dyfed, Wales (083 485 270).

## Hot spot pots

Cookware that can be used for freezer, oven and stove may seem to be new but in Majorca they have been making it as long as anyone can remember - from volcanic clay. Its properties were first recognized in the village of Portofino, which was a leading pottery centre 80 years ago. Now only one family still makes the pots traditionally in a wood-fired kiln and Valeria Green imports them and sells them in her shop, Cook in Clay, at 90 Egham High Street, Surrey (S6 3B2B).

The range goes from small "starter" sizes for 85p to a large casserole called the Majorcan hot chocolate pot (big enough to hold a whole chicken) at £17. The average pot is £5.50 and will cook jacket potatoes as well as stews. All the dishes are terracotta-coloured and are glazed in England, partly to achieve a finer finish and partly because the Majorcan glaze is lead based.

## DRINK

## Talent show from an old favourite

Achieving greatness within the wine world has a lot to do with longevity. Claret vintages considered good, rather than great, in their youth and which then surprise everyone by still going strong in their third decade are rapidly elevated to the first division. Similarly, punis wines such as Beaujolais that are at their most enjoyable when drunk young will never make the great grade. The same is also said of grape varieties: those such as Cabernet Sauvignon that need years in the cellar

before becoming drinkable are considered greater than the rapidly maturing varieties.

My own view is that many youthful wines are just as good as the ancients but it is easy to see why so many grape varieties are excluded from the upper echelons of purist wine appreciation. There is, however, one grape that just manages to scrape into this elitist category simply because in one relatively small area of France (and nowhere else in the world) its vines are capable of maturing for half a century or more. That is the Chenin Blanc.

Acidity is the explanation for the Chenin Blanc's long life in the Loire and some of this grape's most memorable appellations in this region are clustered round the Layon river, a tributary of the Loire, that lies to the south of Angers. These Anjou wines include the elegant dry Savennieres plus the rich luscious Coteaux du Layon wines of Quarts de Chaume, Chaume and Bonnezeaux. More magnificent still are the Chenin Blanc wines of Vouvray.

Given the Chenin Blanc grape's versatile character do

make certain, whether it be Vouvray or just an ordinary AC Touraine, that you watch out for the minute lettering on the label such as sec for the driest styles (which tend towards the luscious anyway) through demi-sec up to the sweetest or moelleux versions. Sparkling wines are usually the fully-sparking or mousseux variety but there are some slightly sparkling or pétillant wines made in the Loire too.

Great old Chenin Blanc wines from the Loire seem to turn up on this side of the Channel with surprising regularity. A few years back Moulin Touchais was the old sweet Anjou wine that everyone was talking about. Nowadays it is the even more amazing 1928 Anjou Rablay, which came from the closing down sale of Premier's restaurant in Paris auctioned by Christie's and which, extraordinarily enough, still seems to be going strong 57 years later. If you want to try this pale amber-gold wine with its wonderful rich, soft crème brûlée-like bouquet and taste you will, alas, have to pay for the privilege. Adnams stock a

bottle for £21.39 (Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold, Suffolk) but La Vigneronne (105 Brompton Road, London SW7) stock a half-bottle for £9.95.

Moulin Touchais may not be quite so exclusive but it is a good deal more affordable and, although I have my doubts about the recent years of this wine, older vintages such as these in the 1940s and 1950s should definitely be worthwhile. La Vigneronne and Adnams both carry a good range of Moulin Touchais wines.

If, however, you want to taste the youthful charms of the Chenin Blanc grape in all its apple, flowery splendour try Oudins '84 Vouvray from Jean-Claude Bougrier that also has some of that honeyed sweetness this appellation is famous for (Oudins, £2.79). Outside France, young Chenin Blanc has more of a peachy than apple character and a well-made example is Fleur du Cap's fresh fruity South African 1985 Chenin Blanc that has just been shipped over here (Calleas, £2.99).

Jane MacQuitty

## THE TIMES JUMBO CAMERA CASE

Camera cases are amongst the most useful pieces of photographic equipment, protecting the camera and lens and facilitating transportation. Conventional cases, however, take only cameras fitted with standard lenses - longer telephoto and zoom lenses must be carried separately.

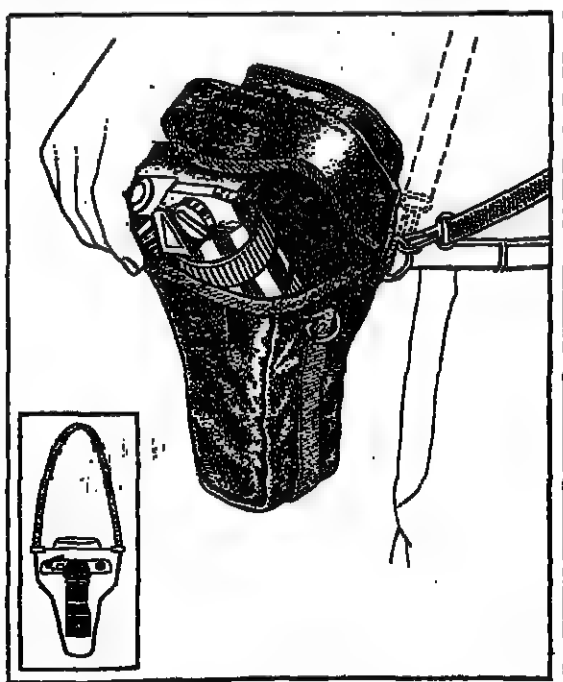
This Sunagor 'Jumbo' Camera Case overcomes this problem, as it is roomy enough to accommodate any popular make of SLR camera with a longer lens attached. Made from durable black water-resistant nylon, it is padded to provide protection for expensive equipment. The holster-shaped case fastens with a contact-fastening strip for quick and easy access, and also features a separate zipped compartment for storing films, filters and other items. Very easy to carry, it can be slung from the shoulder or worn round the waist - its adjustable strap will adapt to either position. Measuring approx. 25cm long x 12cm deep x 16cm wide at its greatest width and depth, this would make a most useful addition to anyone's photographic equipment.

Price: £15.95

## THE TIMES

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## IN THE GARDEN

## Stan Hey



**Jacques Wine Bar, 130 Blackstock Road, London N4 (01-359 3410). Open: Tues-Sat 6-11pm; Wed-Sat noon-3.30pm; Sun noon-2pm and 7-10.30pm.**

Similarly, the sumpie grills (steaks, lamb cutlets) and fresh fish dishes may have more appeal than the production-line creations – beef, mushroom and Guinness pie (£4.75), fillets of sole in wine and shrimp sauce. Light meals (cottage cheese and tuna fish salad), excellent puddings (bread and butter, fresh fruit tart) and the English farmhouse cheeses are probably a more apt introduction to Clare's neat and atmospheric premises, than a full-scale meal.

**Chilham House** (above) built by Sir John Lubbock, shows deep terraces at the northern end of the Stour Valley in Kent. In the 18th century Capability Brown remade the surrounding 250 acres and achieved a considered landscape in a valley of wild natural beauty. Unusually he retained the terraces, even using one as a

Long James' was above steep terraces at the northern end of the Stour Valley in Kent. In the 18th century Capability Brown remade the surrounding 250 acres and achieved a considered landscape in a valley of outstanding natural beauty. Unusually he retained the terraces, even using one as a platform from which to view the deep valley, the slopes of which are densely planted with deciduous trees.

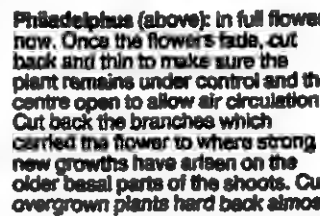
Simplicity used in the pursuit of a broad natural order was one of Brown's greatest accomplishments but today many of those trees have come beyond maturity

leading the view a more romantic and overgrown atmosphere. Such effusive growth combined with luxuriant verdure has given rise to our present conception of the "natural" English landscape. In fact the lakes, fields and woods we perceive are all contrived and artificial as at any time in our history.

The landscape to the west of Chilton House retains a more genuine 18th-century feel. Here the green-sward comes to within yards of the house but is separated from it by a ha-ha.

**Michael Young**

Chilton Castle/House, Chilton, Kent (0227 730319). Open daily until Oct 28, 11am-5pm.



to ground level to produce new growth from the base.

**Forsythia:** It would have been pruned in May, but it is still possible to prune without harming the plant. It is very important to remove the central growths in quick growing shrubs such as this. Air circulation helps with ripening of wood and this is the way to good flowering. Any new growth made will carry flowers next April or May.

**Rhododendrons and Azaleas:** Once the flowers have faded remove the flower by pushing the inflorescence sideways so it breaks off just above the buds which are dormant or just breaking. This prevents the bush producing seed which in turn encourages the plant to direct its energies into new growth and consequently into flower. Thin out overcrowded branches immediately the plant has completed its flowering cycle. Leggy plants can be cut into old

wood a little earlier, which means the loss of a year's flower but the resulting years will make up for this.

**Ashley Stephenson**

**Raymond Keene**

These plants flower on wood produced the previous summer and so they usually need pruning at this time of year. The principle is to remove the flower-carrying wood.

General pruning can be

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**STAPLEY WATER GARDENS LIMITED**  
**DEPT. 1**

**RUNIC STATUARY:** Woden and Thuner, two important stone figures of Saxon deities by John Michael Rysbrack are included in this sale. There are also works of art. The sale also includes: teardrums, walking sticks, bronze and ivory statuary and a Victorian Gothic pulpit, combined with rare woods and superb craftsmanship. The sale is also the best source for a long time, with an ornate modern kindwood library table sent for sale from Halton, near Aylesbury by Edmund de Rothschild and a superb suite of table and two armchairs in brocade and brass Boule line (1850s) by Sir George Dashwood, who sold Halton to the Rothschilds.

Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (01-629 6620), Viewing Sat 8.30-12noon, Sun 11-4pm, Mon

Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (01-839 9000), Viewing today

**SALE OF FINE FURNITURE**

# AUCTIONS

**RUNING STATUARY:** Woden and Thuner, two important stone figures of Saxon deities by John Michael Rysbrack are included in this sale of sculpture and works of art. The sale also includes tapestries, walking stools, bronze and ivory statuary and a Victorian Gothic pulpit.

**Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 01-629 6602, Viewing Sat 8.30-12noon, Sun 11-4pm, Mon 11-4pm**

branch of the Rothschild family has collected fine French 18th-century furniture with gleaming ormolu combined with rare woods and superb craftsmanship. This sale is one of the best at Christie's for a long time, with an ormolu mounted kingwood library table sent for sale from the new house built by Edmund de Rothschild and a superb suite of table and two torchères in tortoiseshell and brass. Boule ivory bought in the 1650s by Sir George St Oswald, who sold half to the Rothschild family at Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 01-839 9080, **Viewing today**

**GREECE AND TURKEY:** In the days before the holiday snaps, you travelled with an artist – if you could afford it. William Cornwallis Cartwright took a six month journey through Greece and Turkey in 1847–48 with the German artist Leopold Güttenberg. The holiday snaps, 50 highly finished landscape drawings and a few figure studies, come from a set at Christie's, Christie's, & King Street, London SW1 (01-838 9080). Viewing today 10am–1pm, Sun 2pm–5pm, Mon to Wed 9am–4.30pm. Sale, Thurs.

**GREECE AND TURKEY:** In the days before the holiday snaps, you travelled with an artist – if you could afford one. As you can see, *Cartier* Cartwright took a six-month journey through Greece and Turkey in 1847–48 with the German artist Leopold Götzberger. The holiday sketches are in fine line, and the drawings and a few figure studies, some for sale at Christie's, Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (01-493 8080). Viewing today (Sat) 10am–5pm, tomorrow (Sun) 11am–5pm. Sale, 11am to Wed 11pm. **30th St.** Sale, 11am to Wed 11pm. **30th St.** Sale, 11am to Wed 11pm.

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**WEEKLY WALLS**

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## Paperbacks

## Six of the best back in play

Ever since Damon Runyon, the best writing in American newspapers has been found on the sports pages, and you could argue the same for Grub Street. If it is fine writing you want, turn to the cricket reporters or the war correspondents. Both deal with events considered of matchless importance, and both have plenty of time. In war as in cricket there are long periods when very little happens, and the only escape from boredom is to fall back on to the imagination.

Hence the rich stream of cricket literature, and the fascination the game holds for many of our best writers. Michael Joseph has had the bright idea of reissuing six of the classics of cricket literature in a new series called the Pavilion Library.

Pride of place must go to *Cricket Crises* by Jack Fingleton. This is the first and best account of the bodyline tour, and puts to shame most subsequent accounts, especially the recent television series. Fingleton was not only on the receiving end of bodyline as Australia's opening batsman, but was also a professional

Cricket Crises and Brightly Fades the Don by Jack Fingleton; Benny Green's Cricket Archive edited by Benny Green; *Odd Men In* by A. A. Thompson; *Cricket on Cricket* by R. C. Robertson-Glasgow; *Cricket Country* by Edmund Blunden. All published by Michael Joseph, £4.95 each.

journalist, and a very good one. He pieces the story together like a detective, showing how the campaign had its origins long before the notorious tour itself. Every page glitters with 24-carat authenticity, and there are some stunning photographs. One of Jardine walking out to bat, tall, imperious, patrician, wearing a Harlequin cap and a silk stock round his neck, is a collector's piece and proof that the Wykehamist motto "manners maketh man" is not infallible.

Bodyline was invented for one reason and one reason only, of course, to stop Bradman. Fingleton knew Bradman well and was famously critical of him, but his epilogue to this greatest of all cricketers, *Brightly Fades the Don*, written after the astonishing tour of 1948, is a must for any cricket library. Again, the book has

many wonderful photographs. There is even one showing Bradman's off stump flat on the ground, but this must be a fake. May's 285 not out, in a match which had been virtually lost when he went in, was a captain's knock, then Columbus was a bit of a navigator.

The fifth in the series, *Cricket on Cricket*, will delight those who enjoyed Robertson-Glasgow's style, but I am not of their number and will pass on to the sixth, Edmund Blunden's *Cricket Country*. It is a towering work of imagination, a creative journey through the hedgerows of English life and literature.

On one occasion Blunden was captain of the Authors versus the Publishers, and unaccountably failed to move to take a simple catch. Benny Green explains that what caused this lapse was "a preoccupation with the problem of whether Shelley's passionate intellectual honesty would have tempted him to reject as immoral the ethical basis of the 'Googly'". They're a strange lot, these cricket writers.

John Graham



Sporty: P. G. Wodehouse (top) and J. M. Barrie

## Poet, exotic and mystic revealed

Selected Poems by Rabindranath Tagore, translated and introduced by William Radice (Penguin Modern Classics, £2.95)

Tagore is one of the great modern poets. We know the name, but until now he has been largely inaccessible to westerners, partly because of his mystical unitarian faith, which seems wet and woolly to bristling western materialists. Tagore's own English translations are inept. The only other systematic Englishing of Tagore before this book was done by Edward John Thompson, a Wesleyan missionary, in 1926. Thompson was limited by his background, and by his insistence on treating Tagore as an English Victorian romantic poet, who tiresomely insisted in writing in an oriental tongue.

William Radice, who teaches Bengali in the Faculty of Oriental Studies at Oxford, gets as close as a westerner can to Tagore's language and way of thinking. He sees Tagore as a unique genius and as a poet himself, he turns Tagore's lyrics into verse that is poetry in English without losing the exoticism.

## NON FICTION

Victorian Wives by Katharine Moore (Allison & Busby, £3.95)

The life of a Victorian upper or middle class wife was not all muffs and servants. She had to learn to live with double standards and Milton's definition of the woman's role: "He for God only, she for God and him". If she was Emily Patmore she trained herself to domestic subjugation, bearing six children, and pretending not to notice her poet-husband's exhaustive collection of erotic literature. If she was Catherine Norton, she became a reluctant rebel on behalf of her children, and eventually changed the law of the land. This eye-opening and entertaining book tells the lives of 12 very different women in Britain and the United States, and shows that in some ways at any rate we are improving on those old Victorian values.

A Guide to Proust compiled by Terence Kilgallon (Penguin, £3.95) Here is a test to sort the sheep from the Cobbs. What was Galopin? Where was Rivebelle? If you answer "a pasyrucook",

and a French resort with long summers and a restaurant where intellectuals get drunk, you win the bottle of beer and a big kiss - or rather the crumb of madeleine dipped in lime-flower tea. Kilmartin is the Ariadne of the labyrinth of Proust. This due to the maze is divided into four threads: Proust's characters; real or historical persons; places; and themes. So you can verify your half memories fast.

Language and Silence by George Steiner (Faber, £5.95)

Steiner is that unEnglish and suspect creature, an intellectual who bides the boundaries of cultures and disciplines. This collection of his major essays of 1958-1966 has a vast range, but a common factor is that most of them are about language, the most distinctive and elusive human attribute: language and politics, language and the future of literature, the pressures on language of totalitarian lies and cultural decay, language and other codes of meaning - music, translation, mathematics. They are not easy, but they are important.

Philip Howard

## Saved from the underworld

Hugh Greene's introductory lament to this intriguing collection of four Victorian and Edwardian detective stories and thrillers will draw a sympathetic sigh from all who have seen their off-beat collecting enthusiasm swamped by American and Japanese rarity hunters. Fortunately, however, the brothers Greene have been assiduous in their search for forgotten literary gems for more than half a century, building their library of vintage first editions when they could still be found in the back rooms of dusty provincial bookshops for a couple of shillings.

Following on from the brothers' previous volume of lesser-known contemporaries of Sherlock Holmes, these stories unearthed from the huge underworld of Victorian fiction are of interest as much for an enlightening portrait of their society as for their own entertaining ingenuity.

Only two of them merit real literary accolade, but the volume is worth the price for those alone. *The Beetle*, last in the set, as Hugh Greene says, should never have been allowed to fall out of print: it makes a mockery of the false, mechanical books which today pass for "chillers", and is one of the few

Victorian Villains selected by Hugh and Graham Greene (Penguin, £5.95)

stories that genuinely singled my spine without indulging in over-the-top ugliness. Using a series of voices to tell the tale, Richard Marsh creates an eerily overlapping mixture of atmospheres that range from something akin to Kafka's opening of *The Castle* through to almost Hammer horror script. A delightfully amusing "low life" cast avoids all the traps of clichéd cockneyisms, and serves gently to mock the upper-class characters.

The other three writers seem to have been caught up in the contemporary fashion for war: the first two were soldiers, and Richard Harding Davis, author of *In The Fog*, was an American war correspondent.

Davis's book is more short story than novel, a condensed whodunnit with a plot twist as clever in its way as, say, Agatha Christie's *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*. It, too, plays games with narrative convention, the whole action being told after dinner at a gentlemen's club. The ingredients - a beautiful and mysterious Russian princess spy, a romantic aristocratic

African explorer and prodigal son returned, a priceless necklace - are all consciously hackneyed, lightly satirizing the second-rate in the story's genre while surpassing it.

*The Great Montune* by Hawley Smart should, by strict standards, be cut to half its length. It seems to be written for a recurrent amnesiac reader, or one who only scans two pages each time he visits the barber, since virtually every other chapter recapitulates the story so far. The Victorian verbosity is its charm, with every event predicted and spelt out, leaving nothing to suspense.

If Major Arthur Griffiths' *The Rame Express* is to be believed (and he studied them at first hand), the detectives of the French *Sûreté* were lucky if they ever brought a just conviction. The comedy of their bungling pomposity must have delighted Victorian Francophobes.

Popular fiction, after all, often tells us more of the past than the earnest study of well-thumbed classics; certainly it lends us a more enduring imaginative grasp of how people thought and behaved than arid social histories.

Colin Hughes



Hatchet job: a murder of 1870, in which a servant axed to death her master, who had seduced her

*The Law* by Roger Valbard, translated by Peter Wiles (Eland, £4.95)

The theft of half a million lire from a Swiss tourist in the coastal town of Porto Manacore in Apulia, is the basis of the plot in this fascinating novel. The plot, however, while leading form to the proceedings, is secondary to the portrait of a dense, small-town community in the Italian south where every move is noted and where "the law", in its many manifestations, controls the actions and responses of the inhabitants.

The novel was published first in France in 1957, and then here a year later. Now republished with an introduction by Jonathan Keates, it is in no way dated. Firmly set in its period (the 1950s), its themes are such universal ones as passion, lost grandeur, power struggles and honour. Set equally firmly in the south of Italy, these familiar truths operate within an unfamiliar code.

Lucy Gayheart by Wills Cather (Virago, £3.50)

This is Wills Cather's eleventh novel, first published in America in 1935 but set in 1901-2. It is, on the surface, a simple story. Lucy Gayheart is a talented young pianist who is

## FICTION

studying in Chicago, away from the small Illinois town where she was brought up, and away from the fine young man who wishes to marry her. She meets and falls in love with a famous singer, Clement Sebastian, who represents the perfection to which her newly-heightened sensibilities aspire. It is a doomed, though innocent love affair and Lucy, who at the opening of the novel is drawn as the essence of vitality, "always in motion... walking swiftly with intense direction", ends up beneath a frozen lake.

Lucy's return to her home to nurse her grief at the end of her affair, and the refusal of her original sweetheart (now married on the rebound) to be kind to her are like waking to reality after a dream (an effect created as much by the prose rhythms as by the content), a reality which is too much for her to bear. She returns to the stuff of poetry once more by creating her own legend.

A Perfect Woman by Carolyn Slaughter (Penguin, £1.95)

Beth, Humphrey and Sylvie make up the eternal triangle in Carolyn Slaughter's novel. Beth is the original "perfect woman".

She is well-bred, beautiful, serene, intelligent and so on. She also presides over her kitchen like an Italian mama, doling out food and love to every wail who asks for it. Her husband Humphrey, while of course worshipping at the feet of his madonna, is tired of being one among many who seek her maternal attention and has fallen for an independent self-made businesswoman who "with her selfish ambitions, her bloody-minded and her sheer awkwardness in sexual matters, seemed to be on the threshold of knowing the secrets of life". Despite such irresistible qualities, all three characters seem to be on the threshold of a nervous breakdown which is entirely appropriate as a punishment for well-heeled metropolitan adultery.

The story is absorbing and enjoyable though it never transcends its material. The most convincing portraits are those of Beth's three daughters, adolescents of varying degrees whose observation of the family drama is far more rational without being objectionably "knowing", than that of the sainted Beth, whose sweet reasonableness is a form of suicide.

Gillian Greenwood

## OUT AND ABOUT

## Outer circle captures inner mind

As the summer solstice approaches, John Noble begins a two-part series on mysterious prehistoric sites

much of the modern village of Avebury has been built within it. Yet the stones, some resembling perched people, set in a bowl of chalkland amid a concentration of other prehistoric sites, still draw the visitor's imagination back to the days when Avebury was perhaps the most awesome and important place in Britain.

Of all the prehistoric remains with which these islands bristle, those of stone - whether standing in circles or lines, or used to build tombs and homes, and nearly all constructed 3,000 to 6,000 years ago - have survived best. Nearly everyone has seen a stone circle or a standing stone and wondered what it really was, but few of us realize just how many sites there are. Seeking them out can take one to many of Britain's most intriguing corners and back through the millennia to gain tantalizing insights into the lives of our ancestors 200 generations ago.

Such a search might lead to the Orkney seaside village of Skara Brae, complete with stone beds, which was abandoned

about 2500BC, a couple of hundred years after the building of the Maes Howe passage grave near by, where visitors crawl along a 10-yard tunnel to an immaculate square stone chamber beneath a 20-ft-high clay mound. One might go farther south to another stone circle at Castlerigg in the Lake District which inspired Keats's lines, in *Hyperion*, "... a dismal cirque of Druid stones, upon a forlorn moor"; or east to the Devil's Arrows, three 20-ft-high fluted fingers of millstone grit set in line across a Yorkshire field.

In southern Britain, the multitude of spectacular sites includes the Rollright Stones on an Oxfordshire hilltop, which legend tells are an army turned to stone by a witch's curse; or Hetty Pegler's Tump, a tomb beneath a long mound where the Cotswolds suddenly cease in a swoop down to the Severn.

Avebury itself is the biggest of some 900 prehistoric stone circles recognized in the British Isles. Other monuments near by give a good introduction to several other types of site.

Archaeologists have in the last two decades revised the

general outline of Britain's late prehistory. Instead of the old division into stone, bronze and iron ages, each introduced by a wave of immigrants or invaders, they have selected other dividing lines.

The period of the first settled farmers lasted from before 4000BC to about 3000BC, by which time society already seems to have resolved into different tribes in different areas with ruling individuals or classes. The characteristic monuments of this period are "caserwayed camps", such as Windmill Hill near Avebury and the long tombs of important people.

A second period, from about 3000BC to about 1200BC or 1000BC, saw burials of important people under round barrows (many of which are scattered on the downs about Avebury) and the building of probably thousands of new-style ritual centres - the stone circles and stone rows (like Kennet Avenue near Avebury).

The final period, likely to have been initiated by a wave of immigration or invasion from the Continent, was that of the hill settlements and hill forts (only banks and ditches remain - circles recognized in the British Isles. Other monuments near by give a good introduction to several other types of site.

Archaeologists have in the last two decades revised the



Story ground: the circle at Castlerigg in the Lake District, which inspired the poet Keats

Next: Were our forebears astronomers?

contains some very fine tapestries, furniture and pictures and is set in an interesting park. Diversions for children in a woodland adventure playground with miniature railway and a butterfly farm.

Weston Park, Shifnal, Shropshire (095 276 207). Today from 11 am-7 pm. Dog Show and Park: adult £1.50, child 10p; house: adult 50p, child 40p.

BLUEBELL FOLK AND COUNTRY FAIR: The most celebrated vintage fair has its silver jubilee this year with many supporting events throughout the summer. This weekend you may ride from Sheffield Park to Horsted Keynes to visit a country fair, with stalls, helicopter rides, a real ale tent augmented on Sunday by a brass band and excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan - all included in the price of your ticket.

The Bluebell Railway, Sheffield Park, near Uckfield, Sussex (082572 2370) for Horsted Keynes. Today trains from 11.40am-5pm, tomorrow from 10.30am-5pm. Return tickets adult £2.20, child £1.10; family ticket (two adults, two children), £5.

THE WOOL FAIR: Celebrating one of East Anglia's oldest products. Shepherds, shearers, spinners, weavers, knitters, tapestry makers, all demonstrating their craft. Also

musicians, folk singers, stalls, refreshments. Museum of East Anglian Life, Stowmarket, Suffolk (0449 612 229). Today, tomorrow, 11am-5pm. Adult £1.50, child 75p.

OVINGHAM GOOSE FAIR: ancient fair run on traditional lines with stalls, shies, Northumbrian pipers and morris men. Ovingham Village, near Hexham, Northumberland. Today, all day.

KENWOOD OPEN AIR CONCERT: Second in the 1985 season of 10 concerts, this one is given by the London Mozart Orchestra. Take hamper and rug. Kenwood Lakeside, Kenwood, off Hampstead Lane, London, N6 (01-928 3191). Tonight from 8pm. Unreserved deckchairs. Adult £2.50, child £1. Sitting on grass: adult £1.50, child 50p.

PETWORTH FESTIVAL: Begins today with street theatre, jugglers, clowns at 2pm in the Market Square. The Messiah at St Mary's Church (5.30pm), a musical evening at Herbert Shiner School (7.30pm). Festival box office, Petworth, West Sussex (0798 42492). Until June 23.

Judy Froshaug

## WHERE TO LOOK

Many prehistoric sites are privately owned, and permission to visit should be obtained where appropriate. Many are open "at any reasonable time" and charge nominal or no fees.

PLACES: Avebury circles: Kennet Avenue, Silbury Hill (no access to hill itself), West Kennet Long Barrow.

Windmill Hill: all in or near villages of Avebury and West Kennet, Wilt. Oldbury Castle near Calne, Wilt.

Rollright Stones: Little Rollright, Oxon (20p, between sunrise and sunset).

Hetty Pegler's Tump: Uley, Glos. (20p adult, 10p child, free to members of English Heritage).

Devil's Arrows: on outskirts of Boroughbridge, N. Yorks.

Castlerigg: 1½ miles east of Keswick, Cumbria.

Maes Howe: nine miles west of Kesh, Co. Down. Open from 10am-5pm, seven miles north of Stranmillis, Orkney (both £1 adult, 50p child, free to Friends of the Scottish Monuments; open April-Sept 8.30am-7pm weekdays, 2-7pm Sundays; Oct-Mar 9.30am-4pm weekdays, 2-4pm Sundays).

BOOKS: The Penguin Guide to Prehistoric England and Wales by James Dyer and Scotland Before History by Stuart Piggott and Graham Ritchie (Edinburgh University Press) are two recent guides which give historical outlines and details of hundreds of sites to visit. The Age of Stonehenge by Colin Burgess (Cent) is a readable "new archaeology" assessment of much detailed evidence, focusing on the period 3200BC-1200BC.

## Murder weekend competition

Employees of Times Newspapers Ltd and their families are ineligible. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence can be entered into.

The questions: Name the title and author of the book in which: 1. There is killing by the sound of bells

2. There is murder by swamp adder 3. There is poisoning by thallium, later copied by a real-life murderer 4. Murder is prevented by Tiger the cat's gassy snarl 5. Lord Simon Pimsall, M. Amer Picon and Monsignor Smith fall, with a beefy conclusion

## THE TIMES MURDER WEEKEND COMPETITION

Answers to: Question 1.....

Question 2.....

Question 3.....

Question 4.....

Question 5.....

In not more than 20 words complete the following sentence:

"I would commit the perfect murder by....."

Name.....

Address.....

Postcode.....

Send this form to Murder Weekend Competition, The Times, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT. Closing date is Tuesday June 25, 1985.

**WEEKLY WALKS**

**LAKE DISTRICT:** Wasdale Distance: 10½ miles

Despite lying on the edge of the Lake District, West Water remains one of the emptiest, most isolated spots in the National Park. The classic view is of the sheer, snow-capped fells, seen from across the water on the valley's single road along the west bank. But there is another, even more splendid, perspective to be had from the ridge which tops these fells. Start at Eekdale Green, which is signposted from the A595. (You can also get here by the less conventional means of narrow-gauge railway from Ravenglass.) A stiff climb for a couple of miles takes you via Iron Fell to Whin Rigg and the scree-tops. For three breathtaking (but mercifully flat) miles the valley of Wasdale is laid out far below you to the left, with its great sheet of water managing to

stay grey, whatever the colour of the sky. If you have the benefit of a chaffeur you can drop down the shoulder of the ridge and into the valley head. If you are committed to a circular walk, there is an easy path back along the unexpected and largely unknown valley of Miterdale. This is a must for anyone who, like me, has long wondered what goes on behind those famous fells.

Alan Franks

**OUTINGS**

**SERVICES SPECTACULAR:** Commemorates the centenary of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association. Bands of the Royal Marines (Commandos) the Royal Yeomanry, the Pipes and Drums of the 51st Highland Division Territorial Army and the London Irish Rifles; also dog handling, parachute drop, Scottish dancing, stalls, refreshments and an antique collectors fair.

Duke of York's Headquarters, King's Road, London, SW3, (01-730 8201). Today noon-5.30pm. Adult £1, child 50p.

**MEDIAVAL MARKET:** Annual event at the castle which is now a monastery, with cameo performances by the Sealed Knot society, morris dancing, children's fancy dress competition, stalls selling craft items, food, refreshments and guided tours of the castle.

Aldington Castle, Maidstone, Kent (0222 54000). Today, 11 am-5 pm. Adult £1, accompanied child free.

**GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW:** Held at an impressive 17th-century house which







## ENTERTAINMENTS

## An open-air concert at the loveliest castle in the world.

Saturday, 29th June 1985

Leeds Castle, set on two islands in the middle of a lake, provides a magnificent setting for what is always a spectacular occasion.

Carl Davis conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra in a varied programme of classical favourites, including Tchaikovsky's 1812 Overture, with the band and guns of the Royal Artillery and a grand fireworks finale.

The Leeds Castle annual concert is sponsored by Whitbread, Fremkins and South Eastern Magazines Ltd.

Grounds open at 4 pm. Musicians play from 5 pm. Philharmonia Concert starts at 8 pm.

Adult tickets £5.50. Children/O.A.P.s/Students £4.00. Seats £2.00 extra. Tickets available on the night, or in advance by sending a S.A.E. and cheque made payable to Leeds Castle to:

The Concert Secretary,  
Leeds Castle, Maidstone,  
Kent ME17 1PL.  
Tel: Maidstone 65400.



## WATERMANS

TWO GREAT COMPOSERS  
Stravinsky's THE SOLDIER'S TALE  
and William Walton's FACADE  
performed by The Contemporary Chamber Orchestra  
conducted by Odaline de la Martinez

SUNDAY 16 JUNE

TICKETS £2.50 TEL: 01-558 1176

## THE GLORY OF HANDEL

ADRIAN THOMPSON tenor TALLIS CHAMBER CHOIR  
The Handel Festival 1985  
RAYMOND GURRAY presents

## JUAN MARTIN

Only London resident this season and 1st performance of his new solo compositions  
WEDNESDAY, 3rd JULY, AT 7.30  
Also see Juan Martin's new album 'The Soul of the Soul' on WEA Records WX17.  
Best of Juan Martin's new album 'The Soul of the Soul' on WEA Records WX17.

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## Ready, Steady Go... time to start again

## TELEVISION

The 1960s were, arguably, the most exciting years for the British pop music industry with groups like the Beatles and the Rolling Stones shooting to stardom. Television was not slow to exploit the young talents, the most successful programme being *ITV's Ready, Steady, Go*.

Ten years ago, Dave Clark, one of the stars of the 1960s pop scene, made a shrewd purchase when he bought the *Ready, Steady, Go* series from the original producers. He edited them into a video which became a best seller. Now he has sold the idea to Channel 4. The Friday transmission of the vintage pop show (5.30-6.20pm) will be repeated the following Tuesday (11.50-12.20am).

This week's programme is particularly strong on nostalgia with performances from, among others, the Beatles, the Stones, Diddy Springfield and Alma Cogan. But it is not only the music that makes the shows so entertaining now - it is the fashions, the styles and the attitudes, which can sometimes make any generation squirm as we realize how we used to behave.

TVS break new barriers with what is popularly termed "smelly-telly" in their science programme, *The Real World* (ITV, Monday, 7pm). Viewers who invest in this week's edition of *TV Times* will find an

Aromapack with eight mystery smells, which are activated by scratching. In the programme, the presenter, Michael Rodd, will reveal what you are actually smelling and it is estimated that, although the nose can distinguish up to 10,000 different aromas, the average nose will be able to discern only three from the card.

Letters from a Bomber Pilot (ITV, Tuesday, 9-10pm) strikes a more serious note. The story of one man's war through his letters home, it is coupled with dramatic reconstructions and both German and Allied archive film. Bob Hodgson was 20 years old when he volunteered for the RAF in January 1941, after a childhood and adolescence obsessed with flight. He joined the aircrew and, seemingly from his very first day in uniform, bombarded his family with details of his progress - which was not without incident - and with chit-chat about his colleagues. Sadly, Bob Hodgson's air didn't last very long for in March 1943, on about his 20th birthday, he was shot down near Arnhem.

Tomorrow sees the start of BBC Bristol's *Birdwatch* in which adventurous Tony Soper is the guide as the cameras live, eavesdrop on breeding birds and their young. There are four programmes tomorrow (12.10, 1.45, 3.30 and 9pm), one on Wednesday (7.35-8.05pm), and three final transmissions on Sunday week.

Peter Dear



Ready to roll again: nostalgia with the Stones

## A suitable case for treatment

## RADIO

Literary radio is to the fore this week, especially tomorrow evening on Radio 4. In *Speaking Out* (10.15-11pm), Brian Gear presents a fascinating portrait of John Addington Symonds the Victorian man of letters. Like too many of his contemporaries, his is no longer a household name, but a biographical case-history. Not surprising really, as his writings - on the Italian renaissance notably - are only intermittently rewarding and his best works are probably his translations.

But what a case he was - consumptive, working himself repeatedly to complete break-down and, most notoriously, a married, but extremely active homosexual. This fact finally came out last year with the publication of Symonds's highly charged memoirs, and these provide much of the material for the programme. Michael Bryant plays the feverish author.

One of Symonds's friends in his long exile in Switzerland (his health reasons) was Robert Louis Stevenson, who by chance will be preceding him on Radio 4 on Sunday. *The Adventures of David Balfour* (9.02-10pm) is an adaptation of the twin adventure novels, *Kidnapped* and *Catriona*. David Rintoul plays Balfour, and Paul Young the adventurer Alan Breck Stewart.

Another literary figure crops up on Radio 3. A run of four plays by Jean Anouilh is imminent - *Antigone*, *Leocadia*, *Becket*, and *Eurydice*, to be broadcast on consecutive Sundays from June 23. To usher them in, J.W. Lambert will be giving a talk on *Jean Anouilh at 75* (Friday, 8.15-8.35pm).

Away from the literary front, we have a slab of "pure radio" in *Pilgrimage* (Radio 4, Sunday, 7.30-8.05). Frank Delaney presents this portrait of Skellig Michael, a remote Irish outcrop now uninhabited except by seabirds. Their frightful shrieks and the roar of wind and sea mingle symbolically with Delaney's awe-struck ruminations. A rich brew.

The most mind-boggling prospect of the week is a Radio 4 programme on "rock groups". *He Wasn't Even a Roadie!* (today, 10.30-11pm). The producer's chief problem was to find anyone who would own up to having been a groupie. Even the anonymity of radio often wasn't enough to overcome their embarrassment. For the uninitiated, the groupies were (and still are) those teenage girl pop fans whose relationships with their idols went somewhat further than cadging autographs at the stage door.

Marcel Berlins

Nigel Andrew

## Woodrow Wilson's war and peace

## FILMS ON TV

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States from 1913 to 1921, remains an enigmatic and controversial figure. After several decades of fluctuating reputation, he is now regarded as one of the important world leaders of the twentieth century, a flawed visionary who, though ultimately a failure, had a profound effect on the international political scene of the 1920s and 1930s.

Wilson was a man of high ideals and unyielding morality, dedicated to peace. He tried to keep America out of the First World War. At the Paris Peace talks after the war he attempted to assume the role of peacemaker, yet the Treaty of Versailles that emerged already contained the seeds of the Second World War.

He was the architect of the League of Nations, but was snubbed by his own Senate and America never joined the new body which its president had inspired.

Wilson (Channel 4, today 2-4.50pm) is a successful serious attempt at a difficult subject. Made in 1944 it eschews the customary Hollywood excesses and shows Wilson, by all accounts accurately, as a man of warlike, intelligence, oratorical skill and worthy values, but also

naive, stubborn, incapable of compromise and politically unsophisticated. Alexander Knox, usually seen in character parts, gives a commanding performance in an extremely demanding role.

Henry King, who directed was one of Hollywood's superior journeyman-directors, always dependable and competent, but seldom inspired to the exceptional. His directorial career lasted half a century, during which he made films of

The Godfather, Part Two (1974): Out goes Brando, in comes excellent Robert de Niro in a sequel which, unusually, is perhaps better than the original (BBC2, today, 9pm-12.15am).

The Goodbye Girl (1977): Enjoyable Neil Simon comedy on the usual theme of an unlikely relationship making good among New York neuroses and angst-ridden one-liners. Richard Dreyfuss got an Oscar (BBC2, tomorrow 10.05-11.50pm).

Chris de Burgh: Today, Crystal Palace Bowl, London SE19 (01-778 7148) Opening Capital Radio's summer music festival, the popular de Burgh entertains his audience in the open air.

Kursaal Flyers: Tonight, Dingwall, Camden Lock, Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 (01-267 4967); Mon, 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 (01-436 0945).

A reunion for this cherished pub-rock quartet from Southend, whose only chart hit was the amusing "Little Does She Know" in 1976.

FOREIGNER: Tonight and tomorrow, Wembley Arena (01-902 1234); Thurs, NEC, Birmingham (021-718 6133). The epitome of Anglo-American stadium rock.

PREVIN FESTIVAL: From tomorrow, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-828 3181). Well, he was a jazz pianist once... and his mini jazz festival features Stan Tracey (tomorrow), NYJO (Mon), the big band of the Royal Northern College of Music (Tues), Mike Westbrook's septet playing his new Russian arrangements (Wed - highly recommended) and the Pasadena Roof Orchestra (Thurs).

JOHNNY GRIFFIN: Fri, Queen's Hall, Edinburgh (031-668 2171). The effervescent little giant of the tenor saxophone performs with the singer Dee Dee and a trio led by the pianist Monty Alexander.

GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL: From Fri, Worthy Farm, Pilton, Shepton Mallet, Somerset (01468 524). All 40,000 tickets will be sold in advance for this annual CND weekend, featuring the City Council, Echo and the Bunnymen, Aswad, King, Ian Dury, the Colour Field, Joe Cocker, Clannad, Hugh MacKenzie and others.

Concerts: Max Harrison; Rock & Jazz; Richard Williams; Opera: Hilary Finch; Dance: John Percival

## THE TIMES CHOICE

## CONCERTS

ANGELA LEAR: Tomorrow, 3pm, Sutton Place, near Guildford, Surrey (0443-504455). Angela Lear plays Chopin's: Barcarole, Bolero, Polonaises Op 22 and 44, and Sonata Op 35 "Funeral March".

BACH VESPERS: Tomorrow, 7pm, St Anne and St Agnes's, Gresham Street, London EC2 (01-789 2877). The Leocadia Ensemble performs Bach's Cantata No 2, Ach Gott, vom Himmel schick deinen Heiligen Geist, Sunday after Trinity, one of Vivaldi's numerous violin concertos and other pieces in the context of a Lutheran service.

PREVIN FESTIVAL: Tomorrow, 7.30pm, Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-436 0945). The André Previn Festival opens with him conducting the RPO in Vivaldi's Symphony No 1 and Mozart's Symphony No 28. In between comes the London premiere of Previn's Piano Concerto with Vladimir Ashkenazy as soloist.

ALBRECHTSBERGER: Mon, 1.10pm, St Anne and St Agnes's. The College String Ensemble presents a rather unusual Trombone Concerto by Albrechtsberger (teacher of Beethoven). They include, too, Tchaikovsky's Serenade Op 48 and one of Vivaldi's many violin concertos.

WITH TIME COMES: Mon, 7.45pm, Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (01-359 4404). The quite exceptional Almeida Festival continues with "American Evocations II" which offers the UK premiere of Foss's *Curriculum Vitae* with Time Bomb, Wurhorn's *Spirit* and the world premiere of McCandless's *Another Fallacy*.

SCHIFF'S SCHUBERT: Thurs, 8pm, Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, London SW1 (01-834 7858). The "Schubert and New Art" series closes with Andrea Schiff playing Schubert's Piano Sonata D 850. Bach's Italian Concerto and French Overture.

SCHUBERT/Britten: Thurs, 7.30pm, Royal Northern College of Music, 124 Oxford Road, Manchester (061-273 4504). The RNCM's Schubert/Britten Festival gets moving with the BBC Northern Singers and BBC Philharmonic's interpretations of the former composer's Mass D 678 and the latter's Symphony for Cello and Orchestra (soloist, Colin Carr).

also on page 34

## ROCK &amp; JAZZ

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## DANCE

DUBLIN CITY BALLET: The Place, 17 Dukes Road, London WC1 (01-587 0031). Thurs to June 22 at 8pm. This company is an unimpaired quantity, but its initiative in inviting the veteran American choreographer Anna Sokolow to stage several works deserves to arouse interest.

ROYAL BALLET: Covent Garden (01-240 1068). Tues, Wed, Fri at 7.30pm. Two young dancers, Karen Paisley and Bruce Sanson, lead the cast of *La Fille mal gardée* (Tues). Antoinette Sibley and Stephen Jeffries dance *La Bayadere* on Wed, when Merle Park and Ashley Page lead *A Month in the Country*; on Fri those roles are taken by Bryony Brind with guest star Fernando Buñones, Marguerite Porter and Anthony Dowell. David Bintley's *Concert Lessons* completes the bill, with Fiona Chadwick and Nicole Roberts taking over the leads Fri.

SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET: Birmingham Hippodrome (021-622 7848). Today at 2.30 and 7.30pm. David Bintley's new *Flowers of the Forest*, premiered last night, has two more performances today together with Cranko's *Lady and the Fool* and Hans van Manen's 3 Tangos, ending the season in style.

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA: Bristol Hippodrome (0273 299444). The company's "best of Italian opera" lands at Bristol this week with the new Lucian Pinfili *Rigoletto* on Tues (conducted by Richard Armstrong) and Fri (Martin André); with Tosca (Josephine Barstow) on Wed and June 22, and with a single performance of Bellini's *Norma* (Suzanne Murphy) on Thurs. All performances start at 7.15pm.

ROYAL OPERA: Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1068). Strauss's opera *Ariadne auf Naxos* appears in Jean-Louis Martinoty's new production by arrangement with Paris Opera; Jeffrey Tate conducts and Jessye Norman is the prima donna. The commedia dell'arte players are led by Kathleen Battle as the Zerbina. Performances this week on Mon, Thurs and June 22 at 7.30pm.

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA: Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-836 3161). A new production at St Martin's Lane: Philip Glass's *Akhmat* (see page 22). Aida tonight, Tues and Fri at 7pm, and then the penultimate performance of David Pountney's new production of Tippett's *Midsummer Marriage* on Wed at 7pm with Lionel Friend conducting.

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL: Glyndebourne, Lewes, East Sussex (0273 812411).

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## EDWARD LEAR

1812-1888  
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS  
BURLINGTON HOUSE PICCADILLY  
LONDON W1

The effervescent little giant of the tenor saxophone performs with the singer Dee Dee and a trio led by the pianist Monty Alexander.

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also on page 34

also on page 34

also on page 34





## BOOKS

**NOVEL FIND:** Barbara Pym completed comic novel *Crampton Hodnet* (Macmillan, £8.95) in 1940, but the book was put aside and only recently discovered by her sister Hilary while going through her papers in the Bodleian Library. It charts parallel loves between a don and student and a clergyman and young spinster.

being sexist and demanded its disbandment. The Guild women promptly called his bluff and invited him to join them. It was an offer that, in the circumstances, he couldn't refuse.

## Limey Apples

Britain's latest export is, oddly enough, America, and particularly New York. More and more film producers are shooting their American scenes over here because it turns out cheaper. At present parts of Norfolk are

**Winner and Hudson**

being transformed for Hugh Hudson's movie *Revolution*, about the American Revolution, while Lambeth Hospital has been turned into a New York police station for *Death Wish 4*. "New York is pricing itself out of the world," explains *Death Wish* director Michael Winner. "A car and driver costs \$7,000 for six days. Here you pay \$500 with ease." The only problem is having to reconstruct the Big Apple. Winner has, six reference books on American graffiti alone and has had to fly out a graffiti artist specially. "Still," he adds, "it's my contribution to British Film Year."

## Not critic.

Congratulations and thanks for your examples of critics quoted out of context. A bottle of champagne to novelist Nicholas Best: "A hard-hitting, high-rolling, megabuck-chasing, all-American big business thriller," he wrote of *Hard Money* by Michael M. Thomas. Hutchinson's recent adverts for the book omit the words... of the type increasingly written by computers these days and by computers unversed in the

**LAST CHANCE**  
ANCESTRAL VOICES: A performance tonight (7.45) of lush live ritual music and dance by a group of spirit mediums from Zimbabwe marks the end of the third festival of folk and traditional arts at the Commonwealth Institute. Performances (8.15-4.50) presented by a student workshop and background talk. Theatres, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8 (Box office: 01-602 5585; inquiries: 01-602 0702).

**NEW PRODUCTION**  
by August Strindberg

**SYNOPSIS** by Edward Bond  
New trilogy joins the

**PAIR** by Nicholas Wright.

... it is extremely

**St. Helenian**  
... hauntingly 'Punch'

**01-628 8795/638 8891**

**GUYS AND DOLLS:** Antonio Bird directs Richard Eyre's National Theatre production, first seen in 1982, of the show subtitled *A Musical Fable of Broadway*, and based on a story and characters of Damon Runyon, such as Miss Adelaide, Norman Rostkowski as Nathan Detroit, Clarke Peters as Sky Masterson, are joined by two principals from the original NT cast: Betsy Brandley as Sarah Brown and David Healy as Nicely-Nicely. Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street, London W1 (01-930 8681).

**Previews** today at 8pm, Tues at 7.30pm. **Royal charity gala previews** today at 7.30pm, Mon at 7.30pm. **Opens** Wed at 7pm. **Then Mon-Sat** at 7.30pm; matinees Thurs and Sat at 2pm.

**THE ROYAL PHILHARMONIC**  
**Handel: Tercentenary:** Concerts at Westminster Abbey, St John's, Smith Square, St Paul's and other London venues, with works including *Israel in Egypt*, *Adriano* and *Teseo*. Plus concerts at the Royal Society of Arts, and exhibition at the British Library. July 12-23.  
 European Music Year, 1 Surrey Street, London WC2 (01-836 0914).

**THE ROYAL PHILHARMONIC**  
**Recreation by the English Bach Festival of royal berps trip from Whitehall to Chelsea in 1717, to the accompaniment of Handel's music.** July 21.  
 English Bach Festival, 15 South Place, London SE1 (01-730 5825). Tickets £20, including buffet and wine.

**CHRISTIAN CONCERTS: AN**

concerts, seated on cushions in the galleries. Programme includes:  
 • *Handel*: The Orchestra concert of *Barnstaple, Gershwin* and *Granger* (June 27)  
 • *Youth and Music Shop*, 78 Neal Street, Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-379 8772). Tickets £3.10, or £10.50 for series.

**LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET:**  
 Programme at London Coliseum includes *Coppelia*, *Onegin*, and *L'Arlésienne* (July 2-27)  
 London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-363 3161; credit cards 01-240 8258).

**THAMESIDE FESTIVAL WEEK**  
 English Chamber Orchestra gives a series of concerts to mark its 25th anniversary, with a series of recitals at St Paul's Church, Finsbury Park Hall, and other London venues.  
 From June 25  
 Details: 01-367 2002; central

**CESTRAL VOICES:** A performance tonight (7.45) of African and Caribbean music and dance by a group of spirit mediums from Zimbabwe marks the end of the third festival of folk and traditional arts at the Commonwealth Institute. Performance tickets: £4.50) provided by almost 200 members of the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W8 (Box office: 01-602 5085; inquiries: 01-602 0702).

**LUNEL IN ST MARTIN'S LANE** Collaboration between English National Opera and V & A Theatre Museum, focusing on productions of 18th-century French opera, costumes from both productions, plus video. Admission free. Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (01-89 6371). Today 11am-5.50pm, Sat 11am-5pm.

**DUANE MICHALS**  
John Hansard Gallery, University  
of Southampton, Southampton  
10/83 5561122. Until July 27, Mon-  
day 10am-5pm  
An artistic American  
photographer whose work is now  
imply entrenched in the exploration  
of sequential photography and its  
ability to tell stories.

**BESOND THE AUGUSTE MARK**  
Nipper Gallery, National Theatre,  
Savoy Bank, London SE1 01-926  
10/83. Mon-Sat, 10am-7pm  
Work by Jill Freedman, Nicholas  
Inglar and Edwin Smith related to  
towns and the circus. Many of  
them in pictures of the English  
circus taken between 1935 and  
1939 are seen here for the first  
time.

**THE PAINTER AS PRINTMAKER**  
The Hayward Gallery, South Bank,  
London SE1 (01-928 3144). Until  
July 7, Mon-Wed 10am-6pm,  
Thurs-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm  
Four first impressions may be an  
exaggeration, as the images  
on the walls repeat over and over  
again. Close inspection reveals  
the master at work, selecting and  
improving his images as he goes.  
Includes memorable monotypes:  
where women bathe unobserved.

**Theatre: Tony Patrick and  
Martin Cropper, Films: Geoff  
Brown, Photographs: Michael  
Young, Galleries: Sarah Jane  
Checkland, Bookings: Anne  
Whitcomb**







THE TIMES  
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Mixed end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, June 28. Contango Day, July 1. Settlement Day, July 8.  
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES  
Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND  
£2,000  
Claims required  
for  
+24 points

WEEKLY DIVIDEND  
£20,000  
Claims required  
for  
+95 points

No.	Company	Year ended
1	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
2	Brooks Tool	
3	Bu-Vita	
4	Burford	
5	Camford Eng	
6	Bedport-Gen	
7	Br-Steam	
8	Daport	
9	Brown & Taw	
10	Delany	
11	BREWERIES	
12	Whitbread A	
13	Allied-Lyons	
14	Bellhaven	
15	Morland	
16	Dunell	
17	SA Breweries	
18	Vann	
19	Baw	
20	Investment Dist	
21	Greene King	
22	ELECTRICALS	
23	Unilever	
24	Voies	
25	BICC	
26	Int Signal & Cont	
27	Electronic Res	
28	Amstar	
29	Racal Elot	
30	Chloride	
31	Energy Serv	
32	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
33	French Klir	
34	Magnet & South	
35	Wiggins	
36	Nottingham Brick	
37	Lovell (V)	
38	Bryant	
39	Mander	
40	Ward	
41	Burack Johnson	
42	Tarmac	

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

UNDATED						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

INDEX-LINKED						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

BUILDING AND ROADS						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

FINANCE AND LAND						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

FOODS						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

HOTELS AND CATERERS						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

CINEMAS AND TV						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

DRAPERY AND STORES						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

ELECTRICALS						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

E-K						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

L-N						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

O-P						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

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OIL						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

OVERSEAS TRADERS						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

PROPERTY						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

SHIPPING						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

SHOES AND LEATHER						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

TEXTILES						
1985 High Low Company Price Change % P.E.						

STERIL  
MONEY  
The Bank of England has raised its base rate from 11% to 12% in a move to curb inflation. The move is expected to lead to a strengthening of the pound and a fall in share prices. The Bank's decision is seen as a necessary step to bring inflation under control. The new rate will take effect from July 1st. The move is expected to lead to a strengthening of the pound and a fall in share prices. The Bank's decision is seen as a necessary step to bring inflation under control. The new rate will take effect from July 1st.



## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling finished the week on a firm note, showing a useful 1.48 cent gain against the dollar at 1.2795.

The dollar encountered a fair amount of corporate selling in a thin and rather nervous market. Profit-taking accelerated sharply when the rumours began circulating in the City that President Reagan was seriously ill.

Many dealers were still operating on Thursday's fall in US 3.9125 (3.9175).

## STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Frankfurt	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Paris	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Geneva	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Basel	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Brussels	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Amsterdam	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down 0.3 at 70.8 (the 1975 index was 71.1).

## DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Frankfurt	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Paris	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Geneva	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Basel	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Brussels	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Amsterdam	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

## OTHER STERLING RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Frankfurt	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Paris	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Geneva	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Basel	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Brussels	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Amsterdam	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

## MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Period rates were looking a touch easier at the end of the day on a combination of easy conditions and declining rates across the Atlantic.

Earlier, rumours that President Reagan had died from a heart attack caused sterling to move ahead smartly at the dollar's expense, but there was little or no movement in money rates.

Business was again small-scale, although there was some late buying interest for six months paper at 11 1/2 per cent.

For "eleven" and "twelve" at 11 1/2 per cent.

Interbank overnight money was slipping away from the start, reaching 12 - 11 1/2 per cent at midday. The rate fell as low as 10 1/2 per cent after lunch, but picked up a shade to 5 per cent at the finish.

Meanwhile, in the discount market, yesterday's weakness caused money flows to be distorted.

## EURO-CURRENCY DEPOSITS %

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Frankfurt	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Paris	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Geneva	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
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Amsterdam	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

## GOLD

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Frankfurt	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Paris	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Geneva	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Basel	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Brussels	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Amsterdam	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Frankfurt	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Paris	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Geneva	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Basel	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Brussels	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Amsterdam	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

## COMMODITIES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Frankfurt	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Paris	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Geneva	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Basel	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Brussels	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Amsterdam	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
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Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

## APPOINTMENTS

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
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Paris	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
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Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

## WALL STREET

New York, (Agencies) - Wall Street shares were modestly higher in early trading yesterday after giving up some early gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 3.81 points to 1,293.91. It was up seven points after the opening.

Advancing issues declined by a four-to-three margin on turnover of 27.83 million shares. IBM topped the active list with 534,000 shares traded. It fell 7 1/2 over the previous two sessions, but yesterday rose 1/2 to 119 1/2.

Sperry was down one to 55 1/2 and Burroughs fell 1/2 to 55 1/2. The companies are discussing a merger.

National Semiconductor fell 1/2 to 11 1/2. Security Pacific Corporation 1/2 to 28 1/2. Colonial Penn Group X was up 1/2 to 28.

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Frankfurt	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Paris	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Geneva	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Basel	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Brussels	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Amsterdam	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
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Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

Shares of Arthur Bell and Sons, the whisky distiller, soared 75p to 268p yesterday as the group abruptly rejected the £305 million Guinness bid and the stock market sought to spot the most likely counter bidder.

There was heavy buying of Bell's with, apparently, much of the interest coming from one quarter.

At 268p Bell's shares are comfortably above the value of the Guinness offer and even if a rival bidder does not appear it is clear that the brewing group will have to pay much more if it wants to make Guinness stout the chaser to Bell's whisky.

Rumours yesterday suggested that Imperial Group, Beecham Group, Bass and Argyle Group as possible counter bidders. Argyle said it was not interested.

But there was also awareness of Far Eastern buying. Suntory, the large Japanese whisky group, has been mentioned as being interested in Bell's. At one

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.2795-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810	\$1.2780-1.2810
London	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
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Stockholm	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Copenhagen	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810
Oslo	1.2795-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810	1.2780-1.2810

## CANADIAN PRICES

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FAMILY MONEY/1

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## The trouble with banker's drafts

A banker's draft is not something you would use every day of the week as a means of transmitting money, but it does have the advantage that it is as good as cash - or is it? "I live and work in Oman and returned to Britain for a holiday in April this year," writes a *Times* reader. "In view of the wide fluctuations in the exchange rates, I obtained before departure a banker's draft for £1,000 drawn on one of the London clearing banks. I was thus, I thought, well placed to take advantage of any favourable movement in exchange rates should I require funds."

"The first attempt to cash the draft was made at the branch of the (different) bank where my UK current account is held. 'Ah no,' they said, 'we cannot cash this draft. If you want dollars we will buy the draft from you and, in a few days, give you the proceeds in sterling. We will then sell you dollars as a separate transaction.'"

"This was the first of many abortive attempts made by our reader to cash his dollar banker's draft. He received a variety of excuses as to why the draft could not be cashed, ranging from 'the London office has not received notification of the draft' to 'we have no authority', and a straightforward refusal."

He eventually returned to Oman without having cashed the draft. It had been drawn up by the Oman International Bank on its British correspondent bank, Midland International. Our reader tried to cash it at a NatWest branch and two branches of the Midland, but no one would give him cash.

The point about a draft is that it is a cheque drawn on the bank itself - not the customer - and there is no question of it not being honoured. Any bank cashing it would only be at risk if the draft turned out to be a forgery - which this one clearly was not.

The reader says: "At bottom I now believe that the various banks are trying to discourage banker's drafts by making it unnecessarily difficult to negotiate them. They want to push travellers' cheques on which they make considerable profits."

LB

## Taxman on side of 'angels'

### INVESTMENT

If you have always fancied yourself as a theatre "angel" now is your chance to back several productions - and obtain tax relief at the same time.

Theatre Productions is one of the latest Business Expansion Scheme companies on offer, and in its portfolio of productions it has the David Essex musical *Mutiny*, due to open at the Piccadilly Theatre next month with £1 million in advance bookings already under its belt.

Theatre Productions has already reached its minimum subscription of £425,000, but it is looking for more than £1 million. "It has been tougher than we expected - it is the wrong time of year and there is no freehold involved," says Robin Jones - an oblique reference to the property-backed BES schemes which were outlawed in the last budget. "But I think the theatre is just what the BES should be used for."

Not all the money raised will be used for *Mutiny*. Rights to produce *Birdie* by Michael Rudman, starring Felicity Kendal, have already been purchased, along with the rights to *I Want by Neil Dunn*.

The average investor in Theatre Productions has been investing around £2,000, according to Mr Jones, though there have been a couple of large chunks of money. One of the perks of this particular BES is that investors are called in from time to time to meet the stars of the productions and to discuss which further productions should be undertaken.

On this score, it could be more risky than backing an individual production. "You might fancy the sound of *Mutiny* - already on its way to box office success - but the

profits from this will be used to finance other productions which may not be such surefire winners.

Theatre Productions directors include Howard Panter, who was involved in *Balshazzar* starring Billy Connolly and Simon Callow. Michael Attenborough, son of Sir Richard, is one of the other directors. The closing date for applications is June 28, and the minimum investment is £1,000.

By comparison, the other new BES schemes launched this week are not so glamorous. County Bank has come up with a Mark III version of its BES. The fund's chief executive, Richard Bowes, says: "County Bank maintains a leading position among merchant banks



"Over the past 16 years County Bank has invested £85 million in 172 such companies. The bank also has the experience of having successfully launched and invested two BES funds."

The third new BES fund comes from the Edinburgh-based investment manager, Hodgson Martin. The Seventh Northern Venture Capital Syndicate aims to raise up to £1 million to invest in businesses, mainly in Scotland and the North of England.

The advantages of BES investments is that an individual can obtain income tax relief at the highest rate paid on investments up to £40,000 in the current tax year.

Lorna Bourke

### BUSINESS EXPANSION FUNDS/SCHEMES (Limited)

Title of fund	Sponsor (if applicable)	Function	Min Inv	Closing date	Telephone
Gift Express	Pacman Fund Management	Gift delivery investment in unquoted co	£500	28.6.85	01-580 4036
Seventh Northern Venture Capital	Hodgson Martin Ltd	Investment in unquoted co	£2,000	28.6.85	081-557 3560
Theatre Productions plc	Baltic Asset Management	Investment in unquoted co	£1,000	28.6.85	01-626 1533
Causeway		Investment in unquoted co	£2,000	12.7.85	01-631 3073
3rd Grenville	Grenville & Co	Investment in unquoted co	£2,000	15.7.85	01-621 1212
Alpha IV	Laurence Prust	Investment in unquoted co	£2,500	16.7.85	01-606 8811
Nightingale Secretariat plc	Johnson Fry	Office hire	£5,000	19.7.85	01-499 5086
Electra Risk Capital IV		Investments	£2,000	19.7.85	01-636 7766
4th Lazard Development Capital		Investments	£2,000	31.7.85	01-688 2721

### BUSINESS EXPANSION FUNDS/SCHEMES (Open-ended)

Title of fund	Sponsor (if applicable)	Function	Min Inv	Telephone
Guidehouse	Guidehouse Gp	Investment in quoted co	£2,000	01-606 6821
Merola Venture Cap	Harris Allday Lea & Brooks	Investments	£2,500	021-233 3404
South Western Venture Capital	Westlake & Co	Investments	£2,500	0752 20971
Country Bank 3rd	Harris Allday Lea & Brooks	Investments	£5,000	01-638 6000
Park House Hotel		Hotel refurbment	£525	021-233 3404

Compiled by S Proulx. Additional information contributed by the Guide to Business Expansion Funds, Investment & Tax Planning Services, 7 Regent Lane, London NW1, Reg 85

### SUPER SHARE

NET INTEREST PER ANNUM

11.40% = 16.28%

for amounts £10,000-£100,000

11.10% = 15.85%

for amounts £1,000-£10,000

10.50% = 15.00%

for amounts £1,000-£10,000

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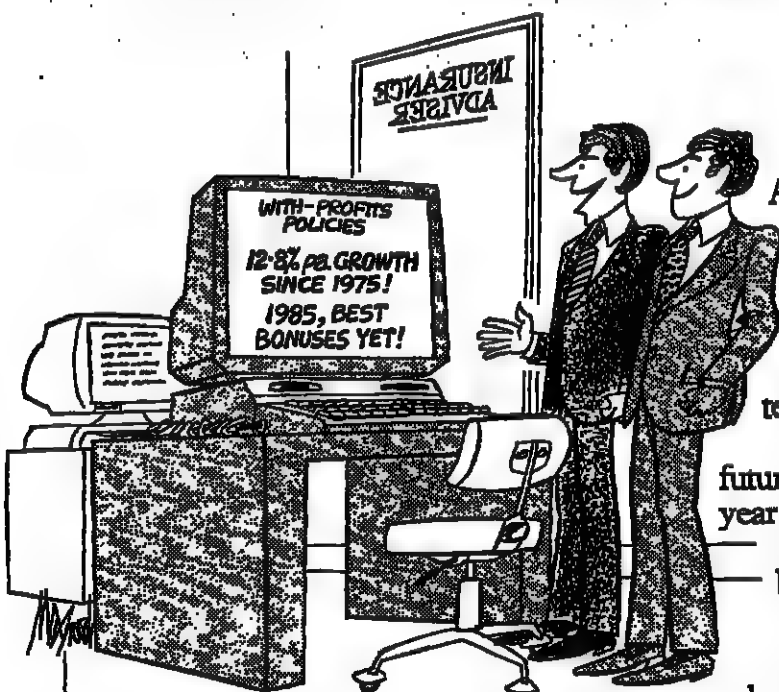
Telephone: 01-616 1218

### Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12 1/2%
Adam & Company	12 1/2%
Barclays	12 1/2%
BCCI	12 1/2%
Citibank	12 1/2%
Consolidated Credit	12 1/2%
Continental Trust	12 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	12 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	12 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	12 1/2%
Midland Bank	12 1/2%
Nat Westminster	12 1/2%
TSB	12 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	12 1/2%
Citibank NA	12 1/2%

† Mortgage lending rates.

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We believe that no other UK life assurance company can claim such a consistent bonus-paying record.

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12.8% pa return, tax-free

In recent years, our investment performance has been so good that, on one of our savings plans taken out in 1975 and maturing now, the tax-free yield is 12.8% per year.

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### Best year yet

Bear in mind that as a mutual office we have no shareholders. All our profits go to our with-profits policyholders.

This year, we've paid bonuses at the same record rate as last year, and added a "Special Bonus" as well. And we've increased our terminal bonus on maturing policies.

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Please send me details of your SaverPlus savings plans.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. No. (Home) \_\_\_\_\_ (Business) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of savings per month £ \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ years

(Minimum £20) (Up to £20)

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Clerical Medical Life Assurance

## BUSINESS EXPANSION SCHEME

## Why the discerning investor should not miss the opportunity to invest in our Fourth Fund now.

### SUBSTANTIAL TAX ADVANTAGE

The concept of the Business Expansion Scheme is now well-known. For example, individuals who invest £10,000 in unquoted companies can reduce the net cost of their investment to as little as £4,805 after tax relief.

### EXPERIENCED TEAM

Through the first three Lazard Development Capital Funds, Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited has successfully invested almost £12m in 27 companies. The total under management is by far the largest amongst Approved Investment Funds established under the BES in tax years 1983/4 and 84/85. Our ability to select attractive investment opportunities comes from receiving a large flow of proposals - almost 1,000 to date - and the resources of our strong management team to select those investments considered to have the potential to offer a balanced combination of growth and security.

### PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT DISQUALIFIED

In the last tax year, nearly half of all BES money raised was put into property development, mostly in the last quarter of that tax year, through public offer documents. This year, new investment in property development companies will no longer qualify for BES relief. There is a strong possibility, therefore, that in the last quarter of the current tax year - understandably a time when

many participants prefer to invest - too much money will be seeking a home in the established funds. For example, our Third BES Fund, launched as an end-of-year fund in the last tax year, was considerably oversubscribed.

### WHY INVEST NOW?

In launching our Fourth Fund, we are attempting to reduce this timing problem for investors. We are limiting the size of the Fourth Fund to £2.5m, so that we can offer investors in the Fund the right to invest, without any immediate commitment, up to three times their Fourth Fund subscription, in an end-of-year fund which we are proposing to launch and which would close in January 1986. Thus, for £2,500 invested in the Fourth Fund now, participants will be able to subscribe up to £7,500 in January 1986, in the proposed end-of-year fund.

### ACT NOW

The application list to the Fourth Fund is now open and applications will be accepted in order of receipt up to 31st July 1985. Minimum investment is £2,000 and maximum £40,000 per subscriber.

To obtain further details of the Fourth Fund, please telephone Jane Lamont on 01 588 2721 or clip the coupon below.

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21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT

Please send me a Memorandum on  
The Fourth Lazard Development Capital Fund

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

2. The proper management of the Fund is the responsibility of the manager of the Fund and not of the Secretary of State.

3. Investments in unquoted companies carry higher risks as well as the chance of higher rewards. The existence of these risks is one reason why tax relief is granted in connection with investment through the Fund.

This advertisement does not constitute an invitation to subscribe to the Fund; subscriptions may be made only on the basis of the terms and conditions set out in the Memorandum describing the Fund.

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

— TRADITIONALLY GREAT PERFORMERS —



## FAMILY MONEY 1/2

## 100% loans for house buyers from £10m pool

One hundred per cent home loans are available through the financial consultant, Chase de Vere. "The minimum loan is £25,000 with a maximum of £50,000, and home buyers can borrow up to three times their gross earnings, plus the earnings of a spouse," says Paul Marks.

Marks is applying to the first £30,000 of any loan, which means that you are not hanging around waiting for your tax relief - a big plus point for a first-time buyer, the sort of borrower most likely to need a 100 per cent loan.

The loan is linked to a with-profits life policy of your choice, and the interest rate charged is 13.75 per cent - not the cheapest around but still competitive. The only constraint is that the lenders are not keen on converted flats. Mr Marks says he has £10 million available for 100 per cent loans.

Details from: Chase de Vere, 125 Pall Mall, London SW1. Tel: (01) 930 7242.

## Easier mortgages

Midland Bank is taking advantage of the present shortage of funds among the building societies by easing its terms for granting mortgages. It is abolishing the £150,000 ceiling on home loans and allowing house-buyers to borrow up to 90 per cent of valuation or purchase price, instead of the previous 80 per cent limit.

It is also allowing borrowers up to three times their salary instead of the previous two and a half times. Joint applicants can now borrow up to three times the highest income or twice their combined income, compared with two and a half times higher gross salary plus lower gross salary previously. The premium being charged for new endowment and pension plan mortgages is also being reduced from 1 per cent to 0.5 per cent.

## Abbey ballot

There will be a very large number of disappointed private applicants for Abbey Life shares, after the massive response this week to the flotation of 48 per cent of the company's shares. Those lucky enough to be allocated shares will almost certainly laugh all the way to the bank when they receive their letter of allocation late next week.

Private investors stand to get the minimum 200 shares allocation (worth £300 at the 180p issue price) if they get anything at all. All applications for up to 3,600 shares will go into ballot from which the lucky ones will be drawn. Everyone else will have their cheques returned.

When stock market trading in the shares starts next Thursday there is almost certain to be a sharp increase in value, which some stockbrokers are predicting will be as much as 50p, though most pump for around 40p. Assuming a 40p

## Petrol clawback

Employees who enjoyed free petrol for private use for their employers before 1983 could find themselves facing an unexpected tax bill. This week in the High Court (Richardson v Wormald - The Times June 12) it was ruled that employees who come into this category will have the free petrol treated as a benefit in kind and it will be taxable. Since the 1980-84 tax year it has in any case been taxable, but this new ruling now brings those who received the perk prior to 1983-84 into the tax net.

## Stake in Europe

It is difficult to get investors enthusiastic about Europe, but it has shown respectable returns for unit trusts. Three - Murray, Mercury and GRE - have produced 12 per cent to 14 per cent returns since the beginning of the year. Abbey Life, anxious to offer investors a full range of trusts, has come into the market with its European Capital Trust which will be actively managed for capital growth. It says: "A key feature of

Abbey's investment policy will be a readiness to switch between markets. To ensure maximum scope for this, we will concentrate mostly on larger markets and larger companies, although up to 25 per cent of the portfolio may be invested in smaller companies."

David Glasgow, Abbey Unit Trust Managers' managing director, said: "Equities are currently a good buy on a worldwide basis, and some of the European markets now look attractive in terms of currency as well as share values."

The trust will invest in 40 to 60 companies, with more than 60 per cent of its portfolio in Germany, the Netherlands, France and Switzerland.



Glasgow: Attractive markets

## Tax dodgers

Managers of gilt funds, such as gilt unit trusts, have been hit hard by the Government's clampdown on bond washing and gilt trading. It no longer pays to include in these activities, and since they are now banned, it is argued that professional management is redundant.

Not so, says Patrick Whittingdale, who manages a gilt unit trust for Lloyd's members. "The improved inflation allowance for capital gains tax has effectively removed this tax on low coupon gilts and unit trusts invested in them."

At the current rate of inflation, 7 per cent, Mr Whittingdale quotes six short-dated low coupon gilts which will escape capital gains tax liability if held to maturity - whether or not the year and a day exemption exists.

## Fleet insurance

Company cars can be a headache for small businesses, and insurance is just one aspect of managing the fleet. Guardian Royal Exchange is attempting to remove at least one potential problem with a revamped and upgraded mini-fleet insurance aimed at small businesses with five to 20 vehicles.

It allows a discount of up to 75 per cent on all vehicles on the policy which will not necessarily be affected by isolated claims. The fleet can be a mixture of cars and commercial vehicles. The cover now includes replacing with a new vehicle any car up to one year old if the repair costs

are over half the value of the car, or if it is stolen and not found within 28 days. Guardian Royal Exchange, Royal Exchange, London EC3V 3LS. Tel: (01) 288 7101.

## Money problems

There is no substitute for face to face confrontation if you are trying to hammer out a knotty problem - and many money difficulties are tricky to say the least.

If you would like the chance to put your points to money expert Maggie Drummond, who writes for Family Money, she is speaking at the Money Workshop for Women on June 26 (6.30 pm) at Westminster Cathedral Conference Centre.

Details from Ladies Assurance Services, 1 Maddox Street, London W1R 9WA. Tel: (01) 439 1061.

## Retirement talks

The Hastings Group, Insurance Broker, is running retirement seminars in August, October and November covering a range of financial problems. The seminars last half a day with two on retirement income planning and one given over to capital transfer tax.

The speakers include Martin Harrison, marketing manager of Profit Unit Trust Group, and Harry Littlefair, investment director of the Allied Group of unit trusts. The fee for the half day is £5 for a single ticket, (£7.50 for two). The venue is the Seven Hills Hotel, Cobham, Surrey. Details from the Hastings Group, 25 East Street, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 7SD; Tel: Farnham (0252) 710565.

## Old people raise cash on life policies

The absolute reversion, receivable on the death of a woman aged 80 to one-half of a freehold house is up for sale - if the fancy takes you.

This is one "lot" in an auction of life policies and reversionary interests in trust funds, due to take place on June 20 at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, in central London.

Other items include one-third of a trust fund valued at £126,352, a whole trust fund consisting of £16,862.90 invested in the Halifax Building Society, a fully paid life policy on the life of a 58-year-old woman, with a current surrender value of £14,764, and a number of other life policies and trust funds.

These periodic auctions are conducted by H. E. Foster and Cranfield. The sellers of life policies and trust funds are usually elderly people who want to realize some cash - probably to supplement their income.

As an investment, life policies and trust funds are a bit of a gamble. In the case of the 80-year-old woman selling the reversionary interest in a half share of a house, you are clearly gambling on how much longer she will live.

Sellers of life policies obviously hope to obtain at auction a sum larger than the surrender value. Anyone who buys such a policy will expect to continue paying the premiums in order to obtain the terminal bonuses payable on maturity.

The auctions are usually held monthly, and would-be buyers of reversionary interests in property would do well to obtain the catalogue well in advance in order to ascertain that the valuations are justifiable.

Details: H. E. Foster & Cranfield, 6 Poultry, London EC2R 6ET. Tel: 01-248 1451.

LB

## Third man turns up in the wine sales

Wine investors from this month will have a choice of three auction houses for both buying and selling on a regular basis, as well as for revaluing inventories. International Wine Auctions, trading as Woodcrown Ltd, joins Christie's and Sotheby's with its first sale on Wednesday, June 26, at the Café Royal, in London's Regent Street.

Behind the venture is an American, Philip Tenenbaum, who is chief executive of the Chicago Wine Company.

The 120-page catalogue indicates the quality of British-based investment wines. It is available from International Wine Auctions, 47 Holland Park, London.

The range runs from noted old vintages, like Château Lafite 1811 (estimated at £17,000-£22,000 per bottle), to young wines with good potential, like Dow, Fonseca, Graham, Taylor and Warre, all of the 1977 vintage, and in ten-dozen quantities. The much sought-after Château Peirous is in

evidence, with vintages from 1934, 1954, 1947, 1948, 1952, 1955 and 1961. Several 1982 clarets which have been difficult to locate for investors, will come under the hammer, including Château La Mission Haut Brion and Château Troponoy.

For Burgundy lovers, there are top whites like Montrachet 1976 from the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti, and reds like Misgny "Vielles Vignes" 1971. Dessert wines, appropriate for the soft fruit season, like d'Yquem from 1921 to 1949, are on offer, and fine Californian examples, including Beauville Private Reserve Cabernet Sauvignon 1970.

Some wines are available under bond - an added attraction to the investor to reduce excise liability. Unlike Sotheby's, there will be no buyer's premium. To those selling, the commission rate is 10 per cent plus VAT. There is free delivery on the mainland to business addresses.

Conal Gregory

## The new 'granny' gets that extra zip

Inflation is running at an annual rate of 7 per cent, according to the latest RPI figures released yesterday. This is bad news for those on a tight budget, but good news for investors in the new index-linked National Savings certificates which will be on sale at post offices from July 1, and the terms look attractive. The third "granny bond" issue guarantees a return to match inflation, plus interest equal to 3.45 per cent a year.

The additional interest is added at the end of each year, and the total is index-linked to the following year. The extra interest is not added in equal amounts. It increases the longer you hold the certificate - an incentive to hang on for the full five years.

In the first year the increment is 2.5 per cent, then 2.75 per cent in year two, 3.25 per cent in year three, 4 per cent in the fourth year and 5.23 in the fifth. Maximum investment is £5,000 and the certificates can be purchased in units of £25.

With inflation running at around 7 per cent, the total return is approaching 10 per

cent tax free - particularly attractive to higher rate taxpayers. A difficulty is for those who have no spare cash and would have to sell existing issues to invest in the new version.

Compared with the conventional 30th issue now on sale, which shows a return of 8.85 per cent tax free over the five-year term, the new index-linked issue looks attractive - for the first year at least. But whether you make the switch depends on your view of inflation. If you believe that inflation will run at more than 5.31 per cent over the next five years, it will pay to sell the 30th issue and buy the new index-linked certificate.

For holders of the second index-linked, the decision is more difficult. The Government is unlikely to let the

annual bonuses on this fall below those on the new third issue, but there is an additional benefit attached to the third which the second does not have.

With the second issue, should inflation go into reverse as it did in February this year and in September and March 1984, the capital value reduces accordingly. This does not happen with the third issue - once inflation-linked increments have been added, they cannot be taken away.

However, if you hold the second issue index-linked, it is worth waiting until November before you make the switch, as you will otherwise lose your annual bonus.

For holders of earlier issues of National Savings certificates, the decision to switch will depend, again, on your view of

inflation and on the return you are currently earning. Assuming that inflation sticks at its current 7 per cent level or averages out at this figure over the next five years, you will need to be earning over 10 per cent on your existing holdings before you can afford to ignore the new index-linked issue.

In recent years only the 23rd and 19th issues showed overall returns as high as this. On sale between November 1981 and March 1982, the 23rd issue certificates have not yet reached maturity, and investors will be earning anything between 10.25 and 12.54 on their money. This is definitely an issue to hang on to.

The same applies to the 19th, which shows a return overall of 10.33 per cent, although some of the early investors in this

Lorna Bourke

## A NEW TRUST AIMED AT CAPITAL GROWTH

## A new route into Europe

FRANKFURT	ZURICH
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MADRID	BRUSSELS
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ALL READY FOR BOARDING

## ABBEEY EUROPEAN CAPITAL TRUST

An Authorised UK Unit Trust

The European stockmarkets look set to play a more active role in the world investment scene. Abbey have recognised the potential and have designed a new Trust to take advantage of the investment opportunities which now exist.

The aim of Abbey European Capital Trust is capital growth from a diversified and actively managed portfolio of shares quoted on continental European stockmarkets.

The countries covered by Abbey European Capital Trust have a combined economic output that is five times that of the UK and well over half that of the US. Yet the combined value of the stockmarkets in those countries is only just higher than that of the UK and a mere 1/3 of that of the US.

We believe that this imbalance represents a real investment opportunity.

Governments are actively encouraging the development of share markets in many European countries. As a result many continental companies are seeking benefits in raising finance for their development through wider share ownership. Private investors are being offered a variety of Government incentives to invest in their local stockmarkets, thereby stimulating expansion through increased investor demand.

The economic indicators are good. European inflation rates have halved between 1981 and 1984. Levels of Government spending have been brought under control. Throughout most of Europe the balance of payments has improved, and interest rates have fallen.

Some European currencies look undervalued against sterling and in the medium term we believe there to be good opportunities for currency gains.

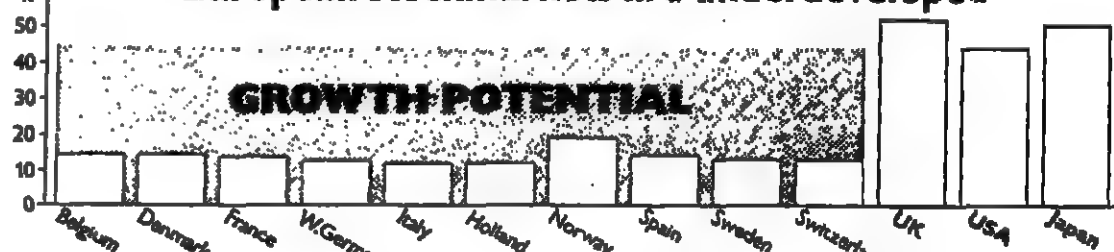
The increasing internationalization of markets is highlighting opportunities to purchase shares in major companies previously undervalued by world standards.

For these reasons we believe that now is a good time to invest in Europe.

## General Information

You can buy or sell units on any business day. A written confirmation will be sent on receipt of your subscription, and a Unit Certificate issued within 6 weeks. Payments for redeemed units are normally made within 30 days of receipt of your request. Unit Certificate Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price. An annual charge of 0.75% (the Trust Deed permits maximum charges of 7% initial and 2% annual (subject to three months notice to unitholders)) will be made. Remuneration is paid to qualifying intermediaries, rates on request. Accumulation Units only will be issued. Income will be accumulated and reflected in the price of units. The accumulation date is 31st March; unitholders at that date will receive on the following 31st May an income voucher and Managers' report. Trustees: The Royal Bank of Scotland-London Trustee Company. The Trust Deed contains provisions for the Managers to appoint a Trading Officer, subject to the limitations laid down by the Department of Trade and Industry. The Trust is a Wholly Foreign Investment. Offer not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

## European stockmarkets are underdeveloped



The illustration above shows equity stockmarket contributions as a percentage of gross domestic product, December 1984.

## Portfolio Composition

Abbey European Capital Trust will seek investment opportunities in the stockmarkets of continental Europe. These include W. Germany, France, Holland and Switzerland, the main markets in the area, as well as Sweden, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Finland and Austria.

A key feature of our investment policy will be a readiness to switch between markets. To ensure maximum scope for this, we shall be concentrating mostly on the larger markets and larger companies, although up to 25% of the portfolio may be in smaller companies. There could be scope for investing more in smaller companies in the future, as the markets expand.

There will be between 40 and 60 holdings in the portfolio with around 40% of the value in 'core' holdings - financially sound companies with good management, prospects and track record. The shorter term 'non-core' holdings will be special situations (particularly companies undergoing a change of ownership or direction) and larger companies bought on a market trading view.

Although we think the currency outlook is generally favourable now, we are prepared to hedge the position using 'back to back' loan arrangements when we believe the outlook is poor for a particular currency against sterling.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

As with all other stockmarket investments, prices are subject to short term fluctuations and an investment in Abbey European Capital Trust should be considered for long-term capital growth.

## Fixed Price Offer of Units

Until the close of business on Friday, 5th July 1985\* units are offered at the fixed price of 50.0p and the estimated starting gross yield is 3.00%. Units can be bought or sold thereafter on any business day at prices ruling on receipt of instructions. Income from the investments will be accumulated in the Trust for further growth and its value reflected in the unit price.

## Initial launch bonus

Since this is a new unit trust, the initial issue price does not include any rounding adjustment. This feature represents an effective bonus to all initial subscribers, as an adjustment of up to 1% will be introduced in subsequent valuations. To invest now, simply return the coupon to us with your cheque, minimum £500 and share in the prosperous future of Europe.

## Fixed Price Offer of 50.0p per unit until 5 July 1985\*

Application Form To: Abbey Unit Trust Managers Limited, 80 Houndsditch Road, Bournemouth BH4 8AL (Reg. Office). Telephone dealing 0345 771773 (Lifeline) Telephone enquiries (0202) 297621.

I/We enclose a cheque for £ (minimum £500) payable to Abbey Unit Trust Managers Ltd. for investment in Accumulation Units of Abbey European Capital Trust at 50.0p per unit (offer closes 5 July 1985 or earlier at the Managers' discretion).

I/We are over 18 years of age.

Signature

Print Name

Address

Postcode

Date

Signature

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## FAMILY MONEY/4

## The umbrella man survives his tax storm

This week James Ince and Sons, the umbrella manufacturer, is moving out of the quaint lead-windowed Bishopsgate shop it has occupied since the mid-nineteenth century, to new premises in Hackney. And although the company's fifth generation boss Geoffrey Ince is sorry to move after all this time, he is relieved that he and his umbrellas are still in business.

"We are fortunate that the firm has owned these premises freehold - this is what has saved the company," he says. For two years James Ince has been struggling to pay off debts of around £15,000 - and has only been able to do so by first borrowing against, and then selling its Bishopsgate property. The problem has not been the actual business - although last year's dry spring was not a good climate for profits. The £15,000 that nearly brought down the company was a tax demand from the Inland Revenue.

We first wrote about James Ince's problems early last year. For some years the firm had employed part-time labour. Suddenly it found itself under Inland Revenue investigation. The taxman claimed that the part-time workers were not self-employed because they worked on the company's premises and used its equipment.

The eventual bill for back tax and National Insurance payments was close on £19,000. Geoffrey Ince says: "We had absolutely no idea that we were liable to pay the tax in respect of these workers."

There are two issues. First, why is the employer responsible for tax that an employee has not paid? And why doesn't the Inland Revenue inform small businesses of the ground rules of the PAYE system? They seem to have leaflets for everything else.

Small businesses do not have access to expensive advisers - the accountants do the annual audit and that's it as far as they are concerned.

The Inland Revenue has had a blitz on the "self-employed" over the last couple of years. The benefits of being self-employed are that expenses can be charged against profits - and the tax is paid in arrears. From

the small business point of view it may be easier to attract workers and administratively simpler to make gross payments, particularly if work is seasonal.

The Revenue, however, has been trying to get as many workers as possible into the PAYE net - the employer acts as unpaid tax collector - and therefore has been looking hard at groups of "self-employed" to see whether they do, in fact, qualify for that particular tax bracket.

There are no cut and dried rules. The taxman looks at the relationship between the worker and the firm - how much work he or she does, whether the worker operates on the firm's premises, has paid holidays and other employee-type benefits. Mr Ince still has self-employed part-time workers - doing the same jobs. The difference is that they take the work home with them and do it there.

The real point, however, is that the Revenue's tax demand nearly broke the 200 years old company. "The Revenue wanted its money in four months," says Mr Ince, "but the DESS, which was due the National Insurance, gave us a year to pay."

"My accountant said we should put the firm in liquidation, our financial situation was so bad. The reason we survived is that I was able to run the firm employing myself, my wife and son for very small salaries."

For 18 months he and his wife shared a salary of just £8,000 a year. "We lived very quietly, even the television went."

That, and the fact that he was able to borrow against the freehold in Bishopsgate meant

Assessment on fee for playing church organ

that James Ince survived. Mr Ince said: "It's awful to think of this happening to another small business which has nothing to fall back on. In that situation we would have had to close and make people redundant. The Government is trying to help small businesses and it all seems very wrong."

Worse followed. In May last year, by which time the tax debt was being paid off, the Inland Revenue approached Mr Ince again, saying it was "dissatisfied with the firm's accounts."

Mr Ince said: "The tax people did a thorough investigation - going back 15 years into our accounts. I think they were interested in how we had



Geoffrey Ince: Home and dry but asking why the taxman hits small businesses

actually managed to keep going despite having to pay off the tax debt. I suppose they wanted to find out if we had been doing any business for cash - selling umbrellas to market traders and not declaring it - that sort of thing.

"They looked at everything - cheques and savings accounts - the lot. It took weeks and must have cost them a fortune. It was quite difficult remembering what all the cheques were for - two large amounts we couldn't account for at first, turned out to be tax rebates."

The Revenue found nothing amiss. The sole result of their expensive labours seemed to be a tax assessment on Mr Ince on estimated fees received for playing the organ at local church weddings - £25 a year for the past five years.

He says: "The second time the taxman was very understanding and polite - but you still have this awful feeling of being guilty before being proved innocent."

Maggie Drummond

## NEW TRUST - INVEST IN JAPAN FOR INCOME

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## FIRST PUBLIC OFFER

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## - Monthly

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The Schroder Extra Income Fund is designed for investors wishing to place greater emphasis on immediate income.

## First Public Offer

For a limited period only, until 5th July 1985, units may be purchased at the FIRST PUBLIC OFFER price of 50p. To be sure of investing at the fixed price, please ensure that your coupon and cheque reach us not later than 1st September 1985.

Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as long term.

The Schroder Group manage assets exceeding £10,000 million

## General Information

Dealing in Units  
Units may normally be bought or sold on any business day at prices quoted in several national newspapers. Applications will be acknowledged on receipt of your instructions and certificates will be despatched within six weeks. Repurchased proceeds will be forwarded within 10 days of receipt of renounced certificates by the Managers.

Charges  
An initial charge of 3% is included in the price of units. An annual charge of 1% of the unit's value, plus VAT, is deducted from the trust's income. The Trust Deed permits a maximum annual charge of 3%, subject to 3 months written notice to Unitholders.

Commission for advisers  
Out of the annual charges, remuneration (at rates which are available on request) will be paid to authorised professional advisers on applications bearing their stamp.

Income: Distribution of net income is made monthly. All unitholders will receive half-yearly Managers' Reports and Tax Vouchers.

Managers  
Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited (Members of the Unit Trust Association), Regal House, 14 James Street, London WC2E 8BT. Regal office: 120 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DS. England. No 153122.

Trustee: Lloyds Bank Plc  
This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

To: Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Enterprise House, Isambard Brunel Road, Portsmouth PO1 2AW. Telephone 0705 827733.

The Initial Offer Price of 50p per unit is available until July 5th 1985, although the Managers reserve the right to close the offer earlier.

I enclose a cheque for £ (minimum £2,500) to be invested in the Schroder Extra Income Fund. Please pay my monthly income into the following account:

Bank \_\_\_\_\_ Sorting Code \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ A/C No. \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose a cheque for £ (minimum £1,000) to be invested in the Schroder Extra Income Fund.

Cheques should be made payable to Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited.

I would like more information on the Personal Financial Planning Service ☐ Portfolio Management Service ☐

Monthly Savings Plan ☐

Surname \_\_\_\_\_ First Names (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

(Block letters please) Address \_\_\_\_\_

Post Code \_\_\_\_\_ Signatures \_\_\_\_\_

(In case of joint holding, all must sign)

# Schroder Financial Management

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

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## UNIT LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

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## Saturday

Television and radio programmes  
Summaries: Peter Dear, Peter Davalle

## Sunday

## BBC 1

- 7.10 Open University. Until 8.25.  
8.30 The Saturday Night Show, presented by Mark Curry and Maggie Philbin. The guests include Sandra Dickinson, Bucks Fizz and Green; Gary Davis profiles Elton John; plus, a Top Cat cartoon.
- 10.40 Trooping the Colour. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and the Duke of Kent, takes the salute on Horse Guards Parade on the occasion of her official birthday. The Queen's Colour of the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards is being trooped.
- 12.15 Grandstand, introduced by Bob Wilson. The live-up to 12.20, 1.40 and 4.00. Cricket: the third day of the first Test between England and Australia at Headingley. 1.00 News summary. 1.08 Bowling: from Hartlepool, the British Barnstormers title fight between John Feeney and Ray Gilbody. 3.00 and 4.30 Tennis: the semi-finals of the Stella Arde tournament from Queen's Club, London. 5.00 Final score.
- 5.10 News with Jan Leeming. Weather. 5.20 Sport/Regional news.
- 5.25 The New Adventures of Wonder Woman. The second and final part of the adventure in which our intrepid heroine is battling to save our planet from invading aliens (r).
- 8.15 Terry and June. Terry acquires a new toy - a video recorder - and soon learns to regret offering to record programmes for other people, especially if one of them is your boss (r).
- 8.45 Film: *Carrie*. A 1971 film starring Sissy Spacek, John Wood, Trevor Howard and Tom Courtenay. An Ian La Frenais/Dick Clement comedy about a woman on honeymoon whose husband is arrested by the secret police. She sets out to capture a spy in order to swap him for her husband. Directed by Dick Clement. (Ceeft).
- 8.10 Dynasty. Dominique discovers that Blake privately will not accept her into the family fold even though he publicly accepts Amanda as his daughter. (Ceeft).
- 9.00 The Val Doonican Music Show. The first of a new series. The Roland Culver stars as the overbearing husband of Mrs Foster (Julie Harris). When it seems he might prevent her from going to the United States to see her daughter who has decided to resist for the first time in her married life (r).
- 9.45 News and sport. With Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 10.00 The Royal International Horse Show from the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. Introduced by David Vint. The Everest Double Glazing Grand Prix.
- 11.10 approximately Film: *The War Between Men and Women* (1972) starring Jack Lamon and Barbara Harris. Romantic comedy about a cartoonist who is a confirmed misogynist - until the short-sighted chap falls for the charms of a eye specialist's assistant. Based on the writing of James Thurber. Directed by Melville Shavelson.
- 12.55 Weather.

## TV-am

- 6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Henry Kelly. Begins with a cartoon; news at 6.30, 7.00 and 8.00; Chinese cooking discussion at 6.35; sport at 7.05; holiday advice at 7.45; and a recipe at 8.15. The guests include Julie Walters.
- 8.30 The Wide Awake Club.
- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Jenny and Matt on the Wilderness Trail. The two young children are given a survival test (r).
- 10.00 No 78. A chance to experience 'Armageddon'. David Essex and Kung Fu are offered this morning. 11.20 The Champions. International adventure series (r).
- 12.15 World of Sport, introduced by Bob Wilson. The live-up to 12.20, 1.40 and 4.00. Cricket: the third day of the first Test between England and Australia at Headingley. 1.00 News summary. 1.08 Bowling: from Hartlepool, the British Barnstormers title fight between John Feeney and Ray Gilbody. 3.00 and 4.30 Tennis: the semi-finals of the Stella Arde tournament from Queen's Club, London. 5.00 Final score.
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## ITV/LONDON

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- 12.55 Weather.



Antony Sher as Richard III; Saturday Review (BBC 2, 8.10 pm). And Barbara Cartland: Musical Encounters (Radio 4, 6.25 pm)

## BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Until 8.10.  
6.30 Film: *The Savage Game* (1962) starring Richard Basehart and Don Taylor. Western adventure set on the Mexico/Arizona border (Spain, in fact) about a gunfighter who is asked to help a group of ranchers who are being driven from their land by a gang of outlaws. Directed by Michael Carreras.
- 4.30 Cricket: First Test. The final session of the third day's play in the game at Headingley between England and Australia.
- 6.20 Debut International. A preview of a new series.
- 6.30 Trooping the Colour. Highlights of this morning's parade at which the Queen took the salute, on the occasion of her official birthday, on Horse Guards Parade when the Colour of the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, was trooped.
- 7.55 News and sport. With Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 8.10 Saturday Review. The weekly arts and media review presented by Russell Davies. He is joined by Mary Midgley, Mel Calman and Gavin Miller. They discuss Alan Parker's new film, *Birdy*; Christopher Lasch's book, *The Minimal Self*; and the English Caricature exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. In addition, Minnie Martin talks to Antony Sher about the book he has written about playing the role of Richard III. The Year of the King, and there is a report on last Sunday's playrights' forum on the state of English drama.
- 9.00 Film: *The Godfather Part II* (1974) starring Al Pacino as Michael Corleone, the new head of the mafia family. It is now 1958 and Don Vito's heir is preoccupied with legitimizing the family 'business' - in common with other gangster organizations. The film won an Oscar for Best Picture and Francis Ford Coppola an Oscar for Best Director (Ceeft).
- 12.15 Cricket: First Test. Richie Benaud introduces highlights from the third day's play in the game at Headingley between England and Australia.
- 12.45 International Tennis. Highlights of this afternoon's semi-final games of the Stella Arde Championship at Queen's Club, London. Ends at 1.30.

## CHANNEL 4

- 1.05 *Chips* Comic (r).  
1.30 Listening Eye. Magazine programme for the deaf (r).  
2.00 Film: *Wilson* (1944) starring Alexander Knox. A biography of the president of the United States chronicling his career and private life between the years 1909 and 1920. Directed by Henry King.
- 4.50 The Weekend series. A preview of the series of the Sixties pop programme, Ready, Steady, Go, which begins next week.
- 5.05 *Brookside*. (Oracle) (r).  
5.30 The Max Headroom Show.
- 6.00 *Babette*. Celebrity word game, presented by Peter Funn.
- 6.30 The two last instalments of the series of the week's episodes (Ceeft).
- 3.00 Bonanza. The Cartwright family have a newspaper editor prove that a government official is corrupt.
- 3.50 *Birdwatch*. The third of four visits to the Farne Islands where Tony Soper is keeping watch on the large numbers of seabirds. 12.20 *Homeschoolers*. The programme of the series on the role of members of parliament. 12.45 Farming. 1.08 Weather.
- 1.10 News headlines. 1.15 Return to Evergreen Junction. A vintage film of the Dorset and Somerset railway system before Dr Beeching swung his axe (r). 1.45 *Birdwatch*. Back to the Farne Islands and Tony Soper. 2.00 *Eastenders*. A Raymond Baxter special of the week's episodes (Ceeft).
- 4.20 Film: *The Early Bird* (1965) starring Norman Wisdom as a milkman caught up in his firm's rivalry with another company. Directed by Robert Asher.
- 5.55 *Goodbye Mr Chips*. Chips' new wife quarrels with Mrs Wickett and he finds himself caught between loyalties (r) (Ceeft).
- 6.25 Appeal by Esther Rantzen on behalf of Cancer.
- 6.30 News with Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 6.40 Praise Be! Thora Hird with a selection of popular hymns (Ceeft).
- 7.15 For the Team of His Natural Life. Part one of a three-episode, Australian-made, drama serial about a young man who is transported to an Australian penal colony from England where he was wrongly found guilty of murdering his father. Starring Colin Fries, Anthony Perkins, Patrick Macnee and Diana Clement (Ceeft).
- 8.50 News with Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 9.05 *Birdwatch*. The final visit of the series to the Farne Islands.
- 9.20 *That's Life*. Consumer affairs programme presented by Esther Rantzen. This week's edition includes items on a four-year-old Alldis expert; the Cornish bus Olympics; the Cornish threat to a fish farm; and body language.
- 10.05 *Heart of the Matter*. David Jessel presents the last programme of the series.
- 10.40 The Royal International Horse Show. David Vint introduces coverage of the Blue Arrow Purse.
- 11.50 Weather.

## BBC 1

- 6.45 Open University. Until 8.50.  
6.55 Play School, presented by Brian Jupp, Jane Hardy and Liz Watts (r). 8.15 Superbook. The story of Job. 8.30 This is the Day. A service of prayer and fellowship from a viewer's house in Suffolk.
- 10.00 Aalen Magazine. Birds. Ral talks to Dippy Shans, a member of England's karate squad. 10.30 *Birth Right*. Part three of the series about the maternity services of the NHS (r). 10.55 *Never Too Late*. Tom Vernon takes to the water (r).
- 11.20 Inside YTS. Part two of the series on the Youth Training Scheme in action (r). 11.45 *Business Club*. Lesson two of the small business survival course (r).
- 12.10 *Birdwatch*. The first of today's four visits to the Farne Islands where Tony Soper is keeping watch on the large numbers of seabirds. 12.20 *Homeschoolers*. The programme of the series on the role of members of parliament. 12.45 Farming. 1.08 Weather.
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- 11.50 Weather.

## TV-am

- 6.55 Good Morning Britain, presented by Jonathan Dimbleby, begins with a Thought for Sunday. 7.00 Rub-a-Dub-Tub (r). 8.00 Are You Awake Yet? 8.25 News. 8.30 Jonathan Dimbleby reviews the week's news.
- 8.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Caricatures. Two featuring Bugs Bunny. 9.45 Speedy and Daffy. Two cartoons.
- 10.00 Morning Worship from The New Testament Church of God, Willesden, London.
- 11.00 Getting On. Tony Van Den Bergh talks to Sir John Hawtrey about his career and how he thinks that peace can be kept. There is also a report from a hospital in Derby on how to help stroke sufferers recover their power of speech.
- 11.30 Working for a Better Life. Polito Whitehead talks to Tony Watts, director of the National Institute of Careers Education and Counselling, about an experiment called Education for Enterprise which breaks with the traditional school curriculum and is being tested at Greenrook Comprehensive School in Dorset.
- 12.00 Take 30. The first of a new series that examines the various techniques professionally employed to find someone a partner.
- 12.30 Jobwatch. Programme one of a new series examining the world of work. 1.00 Politics. 1.15 The Smurfs. 1.30 Groovy Ghouls.
- 2.00 A Full Life. Jill Cochrane talks to Lord Delfont of Stapey who with his brothers, Law and Leslie, has been at the top of the show business tree for decades.
- 2.30 London news headlines followed by Great Western Railway. Christopher Hughes is the guide for a nostalgic journey celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway.
- 3.30 The Fifth Guinness Book of Records Special, introduced by David Frost (r).
- 4.00 Pretenders. Episode three of the historical drama serial about the Monmouth Rebellion of 1685 (r) (Oracle).
- 5.00 Now See It. General knowledge game.
- 5.30 Simon and Simon. The two detectives are hired to trace a jewelled crown stolen from a museum.
- 6.30 News with Anne Leuchars.
- 6.40 Highway. Sir Harry Secombe is in Dumfriesshire.
- 7.15 Winner Takes All. Game show with Jimmy Tarbuck.
- 7.45 Murder. She Wrote. Thriller writer Jessica Fletcher investigates the death in mysterious circumstances of her cousin, Denton (Oracle).
- 8.45 News with Anne Leuchars.
- 9.05 *Camie*. Episode four of the rag trade drama serial.
- 10.00 Mog. Comedy series starring Enn Reul as a party criminal on the run.
- 10.30 The South Bank Show. George Bernard Shaw, Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of Geneva lectures on Vienna at the turn of the century (Oracle).
- 11.30 London news headlines followed by BBC News. Four Australian women try to discover their previous lives.
- 1.15 Night Thoughts.



Left: three evicted children in Last Supper in Hordley Street (Channel 4, 9.15 pm). Right: David Rintoul and Paul Young (Radio 4, 9.00 pm)

## BBC 2

- 6.50 Open University. Until 1.55.  
1.55 Sunday Grandstand. News introduced by Bob Wilson. Tennis. Show jumping and Cricket are the three main sports covered this afternoon. There is coverage of the final of the Stella Arde Championship from Queen's Club, London. The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett and Gerald Williams. From Birmingham, the Royal International Horse Show where the major prize today is the Queen Elizabeth II Cup. Raymond Baxter-Hard and Stephen Hadley are the commentators. A John Player Special League cricket match will also be covered with commentary by Peter Walker and Christopher Martin-Jenkins. There is also news of the Le Mans 24-hour race.
- 6.35 News Review with Moira Stuart. Subtitled.
- 7.00 Debut. The last programme of the series and Sarah Greene meets Simon Philips, a student at the Royal Northern College of Music, and Julian Kelly, a student at the same college; Peter Brander who is at the Opera Studio in London; and Kate Taylor, an illustration course at Brighton Polytechnic.
- 7.30 Eurovision Young Dancer of the Year. Live coverage from the Teatro Municipale, Reggio Emilia, Italy, of a new competition for dancers under 22 years of age. Maria Almeida and Enri Pickford represent the UK against 11 other European countries. Both members of the Royal Ballet will dance the Bluebird and the Swan.
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## CHANNEL 4

- 1.00 Their Landscapes' House. Alastair Burnet and Glyn Mathias review the week's proceedings in the House of Lords.
- 1.30 Face the Press. The Secretary of State for Transport, Nicholas Ridley, is questioned by Roger Egan of The Sunday Times and Anthony Howard of The Observer. Gill Reynolds of the Daily Telegraph is in the chair.
- 2.00 A Question of Economics. The final programme of the series is a debate on the role of 'The Market' in the British economy. Among those appearing are Dr Donald Macdonald, president of the Adam Smith Institute, and Dr John Eatwell of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- 2.25 Film: *Quiet Please, Murder* (1942) starring George Sanders. Thriller about a thief who specializes in stealing precious manuscripts. Directed by George King.
- 3.45 Film: *Satanstoe* (1938) starring George Curzon as the detective on the trail of a mysterious man who runs an illicit gambling business in Mayfair. Directed by George King.
- 5.00 Back to the River. Part three of Richard Mabey's series on the history of traditional plants examines those thought to possess magical qualities (r).
- 5.30 News summary and weather followed by The Business Programme. Will interview, displaces Thomson Holidays as the number one in the package tour business? Plus, an interview with Michael Ashcroft, head of the controversial Hawley group.
- 6.15 Film: *Satanstoe* (1938) starring George Curzon as the detective on the trail of a mysterious man who runs an illicit gambling business in Mayfair. Directed by George King.
- 7.15 Heritage: Civilization and the Jews. Part three of the series on Jewish history, presented by Michael Ashcroft.
- 8.15 The Irish RM. John Wells joins the cast this week as Chichester, the pompous house guest of Major Yates, invited to Shrewsbury by the major's sister, Babs. Starring Peter Bowles, Bryan Murray and Sarah Badale.
- 9.15 People to People: Last Supper in Hordley Street. A documentary about the fate of Letitia and Armin, Cape Coloureds, who are evicted from their home where they live in a Cape Town where they live is redesignated a whites only area.
- 10.10 Golf. The final round of the US Open Championship, presented by Steve Rider.
- 12.30 approximately Closesdown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 106.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF: 90.92-5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF: 82-86; LBC 1152kHz/281m; VHF: 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF: 85.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF: 94.9; World Service 648kHz/463m.

## Radio 4

- On long-wave, also VHF Stereo.  
5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News. 6.10 *Radio 4*. 6.30 *News*. 6.40 *Today*. 6.50 *Today*. 7.00 *News*. 7.10 *Today*. 7.20 *Today*. 7.30 *Today*. 7.40 *Today*. 7.50 *Today*. 8.00 *Today*. 8.10 *Today*. 8.20 *Today*. 8.30 *Today*. 8.40 *Today*. 8.50 *Today*. 9.00 *Today*. 9.10 *Today*. 9.20 *Today*. 9.30 *Today*. 9.40 *Today*. 9.50 *Today*. 10.00 *Today*. 10.10 *Today*. 10.20 *Today*. 10.30 *Today*. 10.40 *Today*. 10.50 *Today*. 11.00 *Today*. 11.10 *Today*. 11.20 *Today*. 11.30 *Today*. 11.40 *Today*. 11.50 *Today*. 12.00 *Today*. 12.10 *Today*. 12.20 *Today*. 12.30 *Today*. 12.40 *Today*. 12.50 *Today*. 1.00 *Today*. 1.10 *Today*. 1.20 *Today*. 1.30 *Today*. 1.40 *Today*. 1.50 *Today*. 2.00 *Today*. 2.10 *Today*. 2.20 *Today*. 2.30 *Today*. 2.40 *Today*. 2.50 *Today*. 3.00 *Today*. 3.10 *Today*. 3.20 *Today*. 3.30 *Today*. 3.40 *Today*. 3.50 *Today*. 4.00 *Today*. 4.10 *Today*. 4.20 *Today*. 4.30 *Today*. 4.40 *Today*. 4.50 *Today*. 5.00 *Today*. 5.10 *Today*. 5.20 *Today*. 5.30 *Today*. 5.40 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